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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 136— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND ORDINANCES.

PATHAN LEADER & SON DEPORTED.

"Be Loyal To The Congress."

ABDUL GAFUR KHAN'S PARTING MESSAGE.

"Hindus Are Not Our Enemies."

Two most influential Pathan leaders of Bombay viz., Mr. Abdul Gafur Thekedar and his son, Mr. Hazrat Gul, were deported from the city on Tuesday afternoon under the orders of the Police Commissioner. They were presented in the office of the Police Commissioner at 11-30 a.m. where they were served with the following notice:—

TEXT OF DEPORTATION ORDER.

"Notice is hereby given to you Abdul Gafur, son of Dur Mohamed, native of Umerzai District Peshawar, now residing in Bombay that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by virtue of the power invested in him under Section 27-IV-O2 has directed you to remove yourself out of Bombay forthwith by railway or steamer to your home and if you fail to remove yourself forthwith action under sub-section 3 of Section 27-IV 62 will be taken.

You are also hereby informed that you cannot return to Bombay without the permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the period of two years.

If you do so you are liable to punishment with imprisonment of two years' under Section 128-IV 02.

(Sd.) Sabaji Rao,
Superintendent Police,
C.I.D.,
"K" Division.

SON ALSO SERVED WITH NOTICE.

A similar notice was served on Mr. Hazrat Gul, the son of Mr. Abdul Gafur.

PUT IN PESHAWAR EXPRESS.

In the afternoon they were taken by the Police to Imambara near Bhendi Bazar Junction where they used to stay in Chawl No. 6. They were allowed to see their friends and relatives and were then taken to Colaba Station in taxis from where they were taken to Peshawar by the Peshawar Express leaving Colaba at 4-30 p.m.

INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

Both father and son were very popular in Bombay and had a great influence over the Pathans. They had rendered valuable help to the Government during the Great War. During the 1929 riots both the father and son exercised their influence on the side of peace. Mr. Abdul Gafur, being an important member of the Citizens' Peace Committee which was eventually responsible for bringing the riots to an early termination.

JOIN CONGRESS.

They had recently joined the Congress movement and due to their influence a large number of Pathans had become interested in Congress activities and some even took part in the last "Wadala" raid.

TOUCHING PARTING SCENES.

The parting scenes when the Pathan leader and his son took leave of his friends and immediate neighbours in the chawl were very touching and pathetic. The invaluable services they had rendered during the Hindu-Muslim riots had endeared them to the residents of that locality to such an extent that as soon as the news of their arrest and proposed deportation spread throughout the locality hundreds of Pathans and other Muslims and also a number of Hindus residing there gathered before the Chawl to see them off. Some of the people especially women were so much grieved that they actually shed tears.

OLD WOMAN KISSES KHAN SAHEB.

An old woman who was their immediate neighbour in the Chawl embraced the Khan Sahib and kissed him on his forehead and gave him her blessings. The Khan Sahib was so much overcome that tears rolled down his eyes. When they came down they were greeted with shouts of "Allaho Akbar" and Inquilab-Zindabad" and profusely garlanded.

PARTING MESSAGE TO COMPATRIOTS.

Mr. Abdul Gafur then delivered the following speech in Urdu:

"Friends I am forced to leave you. I do not know when I shall see you again. But I am glad to feel that I am suffering for my religion and my country. Be proud of your religion and your country. Those who do not honour their country cannot claim to have any religion. I have served Great Britain during the Great War by supplying thousands of men but you saw the treatment that was meted out to us. The Government is now so changed that it would not even listen to what we say. It lends its ear to what men like Sirdar Suleiman Kasam Mitha and Maulana Shaukat Ali say, but I tell you that they cannot claim to be better Muslims than ourselves.

HELP INDIA'S NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

"The national struggle is going on in the country. It is freedom's fight. You carry it on with such a vigour that the Government would be compelled to grant your demands. We are told that the Hindus are our enemies but I ask that when Muslims being shot down in Bhendi Bazar were it not our Hindu brethren who embraced us, who put their own lives in danger and served us?

INDIANS ARE OUR BRETHREN.

You must know whether they are Hindus or Muslims all those who are born in this country are Indians and as such they are our brethren. As you know we Pathans who come from Yagistan on the frontier have no Hindu-Muslim differences there though there is a good number of Hindus in our province".

ALI BROTHERS REMINDED OF THEIR PAST.

Referring to the present attitude of Ali Brothers the Khan Sahib wanted to remind them of the N. C. O. days when they were declaring everybody who sided with the Government as an enemy of his country and a traitor. He did not know what explanation they would give now, when they had themselves joined hands with the Government.

"I AM PROUD OF WHAT I DID."

Concluding the Khan Sahib said "I am proud of what I did. My present suffering is not due to any wrong done by me. I feel sorry only for this, that the Government do not fight a clean fight with us. I have myself arms but I do not want to use them. The present is a non-violent fight and I want you to remain peaceful and to do what your leaders ask you to do."

REWARD OF SERVICES.

After the speech a "Chronicle" representative approached the Khan Sahib and requested him for a message. To this he replied: "I have said what I had to say. I did all that I could to help Britain during the Great War when she was in difficulty, and you see the reward that we are getting to-day. That is always Britain's policy. Those who are helping her to-day can now see the fate that is awaiting, them".

Two taxis were waiting for them in one of which they were seated and the other carried their luggage. They were lustily cheered when the taxis left. Some

(Continued on page 7.)

BOMBAY CONGRESS LEADER.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, President of "War Council" who has been sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

ORDINANCES AND BOMBAY GOVT.

Explanation For The Delay.

BOMBAY, June 10.

The Associated Press understands that while the two recent ordinances, one referring to molestation (which may under certain circumstances comprise picketing) and the other referring to instigation to non-payment of land revenue have been made applicable to Bombay Presidency they have not yet been put into force by the Bombay Government.

An announcement in the Gazette would be the necessary preliminary. It should not be inferred that the delay is due to reluctance on the part of the Bombay Government to make use of the Ordinances, but the Bombay Government had to await the printed copies from Simla and also to consut its own officers before putting them into effect.

It is expected that the Ordinances or portions of them will be in force shortly in the parts of the Presidency where they seem to the Bombay Government to be required.—A. P.

SANGAMNER SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

Mr. Bapurao Paregaonkar, Sangamner Ladnlord, was arrested yesterday at Sangamner and was brought to Shevgaon to-day and convicted by the Magistrate Dange under Section 117 for speeches in meetings at Kopargaon and Sangamner and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count separately. He was immediately garlanded profusely by Shevgaon public. Behari Vakil.

942 CONGRESSMEN IN JAIL.

Repression In The Punjab.

AMRITSAR HEADS THE LIST.

LAHORE, June 10.

The Punjab Satyagraha Committee has published a list of persons arrested and sentenced up to 31st May. It shows a total of 942 Amritsar District contributing 253 and Lahore District 118.

The arrests took place in all districts of the Punjab mostly under Section 124-A I.P.C. and under Sections of the Police Act.

Picketing by the Congress volunteers of country liquor shops for the first time in Lahore started this afternoon. All such shops are being picketed.—A. P.

PESHAWAR ASTIR AGAIN.

Frontier Districts Quiet.

PESHAWAR, June 9.

Peshawar is astir again. Most of the shops which had been hastily emptied during the recent Afridi menace are being refilled with goods and have opened. The Hindu residents who had fled to Abbottabad and down country stations are returning. The Frontier districts are quiet.—A.

PRAKASAM'S THREAT TO HUNGER-STRIKE.

Trichinopoly Prisoners Caned.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

MADRAS, June 9.

23 persons were arrested at Nagarcoil in connection with the Suchindram Satyagraha movement intended to win back the right of Untouchables to use the road adjoining the famous Suchindram Temple. Eleven Satyagrahis were put up for trial on Saturday last and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Sjts. V. Ramamurthi Ramaih and Subbarao were arrested at Guntur and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 74 of the Salt Act.

As a sequel to the arrival in Trichinopoly jail of 150 "C" Class political prisoners from Vedaranyam, a fracas took place on the morning of the 3rd instant. The newly arrived prisoners shouted out National slogans in response to the slogans raised by outsiders who were perched on the heights of the Golden Rock. The Jail Officials caned them, one of them getting severe wound. The District Superintendent of Police arrived, and finally, the prisoners were forced into their cells.

Sjts. Prakasam, Nageswar Rao, Pattabhi Sitaramayya nnd others are reported to have resented the treatment meted out to C class

"DISOBEY ORDINANCES WITH UNFLINCHING COURAGE AND NON-VIOLENCE"

Working Committee's Resolutions.

NO PICKETING OF NEWSPAPERS.

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

The text of the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee is now published.

The Working Committee calls upon the country to meet the situation created by the passing of the last three Ordinances by publicly disobeying them with calm and unflinching courage and strict observance of non-violence and carry out fearlessly all the resolutions of the Congress regardless of the said Ordinances.

In particular the Committee advises people to carry on with redoubled vigour peaceful picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops, social boycott of Government officers, known to have participated in unjustifiable assaults, and extend the campaign for non-payment of land tax to parts of Gujarat, Maharastra, Karnatak, Andhra and Tamil Nadu and also intensify and extend the campaign of non-payment of Chowkidari Tax in Bengal and start it in Behar and Orissa.

Newspapers are permitted to resume publication on giving an undertaking to write articles in defiance of the Press Ordinance and disseminate Congress views, but the Committee has refused otherwise to remove the ban on publication as asked for by the Delhi Journalists' Association.

The Committee has decided it is not necessary to picket newspapers.—A. P.

MR. HAIG'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Sees "Selected" Men.

Mr. H. G. Haig, the Acting Home Member in the Government of India who arrived here on Monday was busy confering with a number of men belonging to Bombay's foreign and indigenous business community. He left yesterday afternoon for Poona to see Sir Frederick Sykes. Sriyuts Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Phiroze Sethna had an interview with Mr. Haig yesterday and Mr. Mohamedali Allabux also saw him. Earlier in the day representatives of British business houses saw him. Among these were representatives of Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., Evans Fraser and Co., Asquith and Lord, Hoare and Co. and the Army and Navy Stores. Sir Earnest Hotson, the Home Member to in the Government of Bombay, was present at all these interviews and accompanied Mr. Haig to Poona. It is significant that all these persons who interviewed the acting Home Member did so not of their own accord but on special invitation and that while representatives of British trade were among those invited the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Municipal Corporation were studiously ignored, contrary to the usual procedure. For, though Shriyuts Purshottamdas, Sethna and Mody were invited they received invitations in their private capacity and Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Corporation was not invited. Apart from being the Mayor of Bombay and President of the Chamber Mr. Hoosenbhoy is a representative of Bombay Muslims in the local Council and a prominent Muslim leader. Such a man was ignored, while Mr. Mahomed Ali Allabux, the Secretary of the notorious "All-India Muslim Federation" whose members can be counted on one's fingers was invited as a spokesman of the Bombay Muslims! It is surmised in certain quarters that one of the objects of Mr. Haig's visit is to consult with the Government regarding the suggestion of placing some portions of the Bombaa Presidency and of Bombay City under Military control.

CONFERENCE AT POONA

POONA, June 10.

There was an important conference to-day between Hon. Mr. J. Ghosal, Revenue Member, Mr. J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. Braham Collector, Surat, Mr. Master, Collector Kaira and other Government Officials regarding non-payment of land revenue in Gujarat. There was long discussion about the effect of non-payment of revenue prisoners and threatened to go on hunger strike.

The Deputy Magistrate held an enquiry. The situation has now become peaceful and the leaders have given up the idea of going on hunger strike.—Free Press.

VOLUNTEERS GIVEN 2 YEARS' R. I.

MADRAS, June 10.

Two Congress olunteers who were arrested at Virudhunagar were convicted and sentenced by the Sivakasi Magistrate for two years' R. I. and were placed in "B" Class.—Free Press

Srimati Laxmi Amma, wife of Two Congress voluuteers who is now in jail, and Mr. Rajagopalachari will be transferred to Bellary Jail; and Mr. Bulusu Sambamurty to Cannanore Jail.—Free Press.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Cocanada prohibiting meetings procession and other demonstrations. The order will be in force for two months.

Choultry owners are served with notices preventing them from harbouring Congress volunteers.—Free Press.

and the possible means of counter-acting this and other forms of civil disobedience. It is understood, also, that this Conference was followed by discussions with Mr. Haig, Home Member, Government of India who spent a busy day consulting the Government of Bombay on many important points.—A. P.

Another Police Raid On Bengal Congress Office.

PICKETERS OF CLOTH SHOPS JAILED.

WHOLESALE ROUND-UP OF LEADERS AND OFFICE-BEARERS.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The morning's arrests total 73; 16 persons of the B. P. C. C. Office, 20 of the Congress mess, 12 of the Bengal Volunteers' Office, 21 of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Office and four of the Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Office were arrested. The arrests were under Section 158 I. P. C.

Security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded from the Sylhet Congress League's cyclostyled bulletin under the Ordinance.—Free Press.

Srimati Charushila Devi, a prominent lady Congrses worker at Midnapur was served with a notice under Section 144. Her services as teacher of the Municipal Girls' School were dispensed with for joining the Congress movement.—Free Press.

55 Arrested And 16 Sentenced

CALCUTTA, June 10.

55 volunteers have been arrested by the Calcutta Police under the Picketing Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy. 16 of these have been sentenced by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment each on a charge of picketing cloth shops in Burrabazar.—A.P.

Bengal "Dictator" Arrested.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Sjt. Satischandra Das Gupta, President, Bengal Civil Disobedience Council was arrested this afternoon at the Council office under Section 124-A Cr. P. C. on a charge of sedition for an article which appeared in the Satyagraha Bulletin edited by him, on May 10.—Free Press.

Police Raid Congress Office.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The police again raided the office of the B. P. C. C. at 2-30 p.m. and arrested 12 Satyagrahis who had just arrived from Mymensingh.—

PURANCHAND'S TRIAL

Mr. Purnachandras Das, Secretary of the Congress Civil Disobedience Committee, who was arrested under Section 157 I.P.C., was tried to-day, but he did not take part in the proceedings.

The prosecution evidence has been concluded and judgment will be delivered to-morrow.—Free Press.

Sentenced For Picketing Cloth Shop.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Twenty-eight Congress volunteers were prosecuted under the new Ordinance for picketing foreign cloth shops at Burrabazar. Three of them were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and the rest to four months' simple imprisonment.

One Congress volunteer was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment for picketing liquor shops at Burrabazar. The accused did not pay the fine and was sent to jail.—Free Press.

Indians Won't Read Simon Report."

Says Kenworthy

BUT SIR JOHN PATS HIS OWN BACK.

Satisfied At Publicity Received In The Press.

LONDON, June 10.

Authorities on Indian affairs are reluctant to comment on the first part of the Simon Report preferring to await the second volume. Commander Kenworthy interviewed by Reuter said it was the most valuable document but the chief trouble was that it would not be read in India. He was of opinion that the next step should be to antidate the Round Table Conference which should be summoned not later than mid-August.

SIR JOHN PATS HIS OWN BACK

Sir John Simon, interviewed by Reuter, expressed satisfaction at the prominence given to the report in the newspapers and thought that the novel plan, of producing report in two volumes, with an interval between, had been abundantly justified because it was evident that the public intends to consider the conditions of Indian problem in order to be able to form conclusions with regard to the recommendations a fortnight hence.

Sir John emphasised the unity of the Report which was the work of his colleagues as well as of himself.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S COMMENT.

The "Manchester Guardian" is of opinion that the results of the Simon Commission's survey do not show that the Indians are permanently incapable of Self-Government nor that the time is ripe for completely withdrawing the British control.

The paper says the regime of British civil servant gave an opportunity for the rise of the new Indian arostocracy, namely, professional class which feels that it has a right to be the governing class. The future Government of India must be constructed with an eye on the needs and limitations of the Indian peasant but also so contrived that full use will be made of India's professional classes.—Reuter.

Election Of New Speaker.

SIMLA, June 10.

The Governor-General has fixed Wednesday the 9th July as date for holding of election of the President of the Assembly.—A. P.

JOINT MEETING OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURES

SIMLA, June 10.

A notification adds that it is anticipated that the Viceroy will address a joint meeting of both the Chambers of the Legislature and it is possible that His Excellency may do so on the afternoon of 9th July.

"MASULA" ON FIRE.

LONDON, June 10.

The fire on board the steamer "Masula" has extended aft igniting hatches. There is no hope of saving the cargo. The crew has abandoned the ship.

The fire on "Masula" is still burning. Salvage ships are endeavouring to quench flames. Two polo ponies have been safely landed.—Reuter.

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A 913

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A 914

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A 907

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C 700

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Branch Manager,
A. I. Co., Ltd., for the Central Circle of India.
Hubli (Dt. Dharwar).
Hubli, 1st June, 1930. 885

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY,
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
896

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to consider whether Trading in New Cotton Crop, 1930-31 be commenced and to resolve thereupon.

By Order of the Committee,
REGRAJ GUPTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 10th June, 1930.
911

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SARASVATIBAI, BHANDARKAR alias SARASWATIBAI BHANDARKAR alias SARASWATIBAI VASUDEVRAO BHANDARKAR alias SARASWATIBAI, wife of Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, alias Mrs. SARASWATIBAI, wife of Mr. Vasudev G. Bhandarkar, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Bombay ..... Deceased.
YEDNESHWAR VASUDEVRAO BHANDARKAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a son of deceased abovenamed, an Advocate, practising in this Hon'ble Court, residing at Khota's Wadi, Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 28th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & PORATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
916

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913
and
In the Matter of the SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.
The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Justice at Bombay by the applicant Company abovenamed on the 15th day of April 1930, for sanctioning the modified scheme of arrangement between the applicant Company and its depositors approved and adopted at the Meeting of the Depositors of the Company, held on the 29th day of March, 1930, pursuant to the Order made on the 10th day of March, 1930, and annexed to the Report of the Chairman, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, dated the 11th day of April, 1930, so as to be binding on the Depositors of the said Company and the said Company, is by an Order dated the 16th day of April, 1930, directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of June, 1930. Any depositor of the Company desiring to object and to oppose the making of an Order for sanctioning the said modified scheme of arrangement should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Depositor of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 14th day of May 1930.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Company.
723

NOTICE.

Estate of MATHURADAS DEVRAM, of Bombay Lohana Hindu, who traded as K. M. Naranjee & Co., in Bombay and Calcutta...Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mathuradas Devram deceased, who died at Calcutta on or about the 28th day of January, 1928, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 10th day of October, 1928, to Premkorebai, widow of the said deceased Mathuradas Devram of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., her attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1930.
PAYNE & CO.,
Administratrix's Attorneys.
Mercantile Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
919

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1963 of 1929 (Advocate General vs. Dwarkadas Trikamdas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
Ornaments such as diamond sujni, ear-ring, ring, etc., pearl and emerald tholias, ear-rings, head-ornaments, nose-ring, kadas, Jadavs bangles, necklaces, ring, collars vak, strings of pearls, loose pearls, rubies, emeralds, etc. gold sanklis, tholias, patas, patlies, chudas, chains, pendants, coins, and safe, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK PEPPER, DRY GINGER, ALMOND AND CLOVES.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 857 of 1930 (Lakhmichand Vasanji & Co., a firm vs. Ganeshlal Nundlal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
17 bags cloves, 16 bags black pepper, 2 bags almond, and 2 bags dry ginger.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PRINCESS STREET KNOWN AS "TYABI BUILDING."
Under instructions from Mr. Jamietram Jwanram the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdulhusein Tyabally Bengalee, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th August, 1921, and the deed of substitution and re-assignment dated the 26th April 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece of leasehold land situate on Plot No. 2, Princess Street of the Princess Street Estate of the Improvement Trust Board together with the buildings standing thereon formerly known as "May Buildings" and now known as "Tyabi Building", admeasuring about 519 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8243, Cadastral Survey No. 338 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2913 to 2915, Street Nos. 297, 299, 301 and bounded on the North by Princess Street, on the East by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate, on the South by a service passage, and on the West by Plot No. 1 of the said estate.
SECONDLY.—ALL that piece of leasehold land situate on the Princess Street Estate of the Improvement Trust Board, admeasuring about 142 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8243, Cadastral Survey No. 338 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2943, 2947 to 2952, Street Nos. 72, 85, 90 and bounded on the North by Princess Street, on the East by other property of the Board known as Plot No. 3 Princess Street Estate, on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 2 of the said Estate.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

THE
MOVING PICTURE
MONTHLY.
Is the largest and most interesting and intelligently edited magazine devoted to
MOVING PICTURES.
Every month it gives you LATEST PHOTOS OF YOUR FAVOURITES, MOST RELIABLE and up-to-date information, beautiful articles and life-sketches.
Get the best your money can buy.
Yearly subscription Rs. 3-0-0.
Foreign Sh. 6.
Write to:—
THE MOVING PICTURE MONTHLY,
Khatao Bldg., Girgaon, Bombay 4.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT KURLA NEW MILL WARD, KNOWN AS MEHTAB BUILDINGS.
Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Raghavji Purshottam and Seth Monji Bhawanji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sheth Mehtabkhan Sherkhan the Mortgagor sell by public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Properties on Wednesday the 11th June 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

	Original Survey			
Survey No.	213	213	213	213
Phalni No.	25	27	27	27
Survey No.	239	239	239	239 part part
Hisa No.	9	12	12	11
Area Sq. Yds.	2003	13	241	286
Assessment	0 9 0	0 0 6	0 1 3	1 9 0

and at present bearing Kurla Municipality Nos. 305 S/296 and 305 T/295 and bounded on North by private passage on the East partly by Revision Survey No. 239 Hissa No. 13 and 14 belonging to Benzamine Esrail and beyond that by the Bombay Salsette Development Railway and partly by Salsette Development Railway on the South by Revision Survey No. 239 Hissa No. 11 part belonging to David Daniel Rodrigues on the West partly by Revision Survey No. 239 Hissa No. 3 belonging to Anwar Hak Mahomed Sidick and partly by the property of Kassum Khoja and Kassum Kaku Khoja.
For further Particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.
Under the order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Fida Hussein Mahomedalli Kharawalla and in pursuance of the Order made in the above matter bearing date the 11th day of April 1930 and with the consent of the 1st Mortgagees Allibhai Noorbhai and Lookmanji Allibhai and the 2nd Mortgagees Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the undermentioned properties TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th June 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece of land of Government Quit and Ground Rent tenure situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house bearing Street No. 175.
SECONDLY.—ALL that piece of Government Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement 33 square yards or thereabouts bearing Street No. 177.

N.B.—These two properties are now formed into one property and admeasure on actual measurement 156 5/9 square yards and are at present bearing Street Nos. 106—108, 2nd Kamatipura Street, and No. 95 on 3rd Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Daru Hemani & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS.

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on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers	Tons.
1930		
June		
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Comorin	15,132
17th	Ranchi	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Razmak	10,857
14th	Malwa*	10,986
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.

RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£128	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June		
6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
11th	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Wirlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 May	14 June
amoMaru Calcutta	3000	....	@25June
Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29July
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	22 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	12000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	12000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	12000	26 June	2 June

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares. Full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For and

DE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).

23-25, Hummam Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subcription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1907)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Called-up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Marsin.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman),
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Sharabhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
K. B. Govindbhai Harbhbhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Dar Suba, Baroda, State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper, and all description of Stock, at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. N. MANDLIK,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jassin
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Soerabaya
Changchun	Maruyama (Toyko)	Surabaya
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

R. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
16-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23921.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	62,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 26th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
opened which can be ascertained on application.

J. C. GRAY
Manager.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES in the age of 13, for Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. on Whole Life Endowment Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 13.
Strongest Reserves by (1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 1,04,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,63,139.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL BENEFITS.

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"THE RED CROSS SOCIETY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th instant, Dak Edition, I happen to read the reply of Sir Chunilal to Mr. V. C. Setalvad's letter in connection with the help asked for by the Satyagrahi volunteers by way of ambulance cars, etc., of the Red Cross Society.

The public is bound to appreciate the help that was ultimately, in fact, given by the Red Cross Society at the last Wadala salt-raid. I, however, cannot help pointing out the fact, that the Society did so, a bit too late, when much of the grace had been lost.

What I particularly feel annoyed at, is the semi-bureaucratic airs with which Sir Chunilal has replied. His reply almost sounds like a Government Press-note. About the personal flings indulged in by Sir Chunilal against Mr. V. C. Setalvad, I am not here concerned. Besides, Mr. Setalvad will give an adequate reply to them. What I think is, Sir Chunilal need not have in all decency indulged in such flimsy expressions in trying to evade the main issue.

Why is Sir Chunilal evading the proper reply? Did he not make the statements, alleged to have been made by him before Mrs. Raiji and Mr. Setalvad? Did he not express in some such strong terms condemning the activities of the Satyagrahis at Dharasana and at the Bombay "Dog-riots", as well as, at the Bombay salt-raids? If he did not, the surest and yet the most emphatic reply to Mr. Setalvad's exposures, should have been, "I never said anything of all that is imputed to me by Mr. Setalvad." Instead of doing so, what one finds is, that, Sir Chunilal tries to suppress the whole truth about the interview and all that passed between him on one side and Mrs. Raiji and Mr. Setalvad on the other. Unless, therefore, Sir Chunilal repudiates categorically every statement alleged to have been made by him against the Satyagrahis and their activities, the public is not prepared to absolve him of the mentality that it suspects him to be possessed of.

In fairness to Mr. Setalvad; as well as, to the public, the public would like to know the whole truth about this unpleasant interview from Mrs. Raiji. I hope the complimentary language used by Sir Chunilal about her or even her own sense of decency or dignity will not prevent Mrs. Raiji from going out the true facts about the interview.

Further, I cannot help pointing out that the remarks about Mr. Setalvad's alleged lack of interest in the Society are highly irrelevant. Does Sir Chunilal wish to suggest that only those fortune-favoured who may happen to donate large amounts to the Society or those who because of their official position held by them, one time or another, have been selected to be honorary office-bearers of the Society, or even those who may afford to be the members of the Society are the only proper persons to criticise or appreciate the attitude and the work of the Society?

We might here state that we should know that any member of the public is entitled to express his opinion about a public body like the Red Cross Society. In the present case, the public is bound to feel that the Society to some extent has failed in its duty to the public by keeping aloof for about a month and a half of the political disturbances, in which hundreds of non-violent Satyagrahis were seriously wounded.

I hope, Sir Chunilal, as well as, Mrs. Raiji will, without any delay, ventilate the true facts in full, regarding the interview.—Yours, etc.,

C. M.

THE MUSLIM PROCESSION

—:o:—

To The Ed[illegible] of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—[illegible] Dak Edition of [illegible]dia" there was [illegible]mment from a [illegible]nder the signature of "Veritas" in its "Current Topics" column under the heading "A Muslim Procession", wherein he had attempted to criticise your correspondent's description thereof. He had the impertinence to contradict your statement by saying that the procession did not contain even one per cent. of Mahomedans, though on page 11, column 2 of the very paper under the heading "Mahomedan Commercial Bodies Procession in Bombay", it was described to be a largely attended procession of Mahomedans, etc., which by itself corroborated your statement. I wonder, therefore, what to think of the journal allowing such inconsistent matters to be published in its columns, betraying thereby, perhaps unconsciously its own character and that of its correspondents like "Veritas".—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, June 6.

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Raw Cotton Situation.

PROTECTED INDUSTRIES V FREE COMMODITIES.

Tariffs Mean Trade Depression.

There are three main items which interest the cotton observer —supply, price, and demand. In fact, these items really are the concern of every business man, in whatever he happens to trade. Though normally the prospective supply would be the most speculative matter of the moment at this period of the year, world trade conditions are such that demand has become paramount in the mind of every trader, whether he be spinner, manufacturer, or shipper. Writes "Lancastrian" in the "Commercial."

While realising that unfavourable weather in the cotton belt would stimulate prices and perhaps initiate a temporary increase in demand, the fundamental causes of the decrease in demand would remain unaltered. On December 19 last in this review the question of the disparity between raw material and industrial index figures was discussed. It was pointed out that "the price of raw material is approximately 30 per cent above per-war levels whereas that of finished products is almost 60 per cent above. Harein lies the cause of the low standard of living of the farmer when considered in comparison with that of the industrialist. Moreover, this condition is not peculiar to the American cotton farmer, but is a problem confronting the whole world."

Unfortunately, the continued fall in values has hardly altered the relative level of these two index figures, and therefore the same relative disparity exists and the problem of normal demand has not been solved. Indeed, in some respects the question has been complicated. The most distressing and difficult adjustment of values obviously occurs when wages and overhead charges, national and local, are deflated. When the reduction in commodity values takes place so rapidly as has been seen in the past few months, and the consequent purchasing power of the agriculturalist consumer has so quickly diminished, the fact that the same rate of deflation is not possible in industrial values tends in the first place to overproduction, then to unemployment, then to industrial reorganisation, and finally to national economy in expenditure. This country has experienced all these phases of adjustment, and naturally the last is the most difficult. The deflation of values has added another burden to the nation in that, while the national debt is fixed the value of money has increased.

APPALLING FIGURES.

Making a comparison with our own local industry the situation is obvious. In 1920 the banks advanced large sums to mills on security of the property. To-day those figures still stand although the value of money has greatly increased, and interest has to be paid on these inflated charges. What has happened in our cotton industry is now taking place in our national debt. The capital and charges remain the same although the means of keeping up the interest involve more production. The deflationary process of values therefore would appear to be most serious for a debtor nation. It is estimated by the "Statist" that the deflation in values since May, 1925—when the gold standard was re-established,—has meant an increase of £1,900,000,000 in the real weight of the national debt alone. Such figures are appalling and serve to emphasise the seriousness of the burdens under which industry labours.

Most industrial countries are subject to similar burdens, for the European countries are debtor nations. Thus, while the fall in commodity values has reduced the purchasing power of the agriculturist consumer, it has increased the burden of the industrialist by the inflation of overhead charges. The process of reducing the latter is very slow and the relief of business from the present depression lies in an improvement in commodity prices. The present low money rates should help to bring about at least a stabilisation of values.

THE U. S. COTTON-GROWER.

Mr. W. L. Clayton, of Messrs. Anderson, Clayton, and Co., has written a most interesting review of the position of the American cotton farmer. In a pamphlet entitled "What Congress Can Do for the Cotton Farmer" he explains the cause of the disparity between industrial prices and commodity prices as being due to the system of high tariffs on imported industrial products. "The farmer spends the proceeds of his unprotected labour for the products of protected industry. Year by year his unprotected proceeds command less and less of these products. . . . He cannot continue to buy in a protected market and sell in a free one," and so on. The falling off in the exports of American cotton is attributed to the impossibility of other countries purchasing from the United States when they are not allowed to sell goods in exchange. What has happened in the States is also taking place in most of our consuming markets.

Tariffs are being enforced in India, Australia, South America, and Continental countries, and with their introduction the impoverishment of the agriculturist proceeds. The protection afforded to industrialist by tariffs is keeping up the prices of industrial products and is one of the principal causes in the decrease in world demand. There are two distinct markets in the world today, the industrial and the commodity. Each is working on different planes of values. This would not matter so much if they were entirely independent of each other. But they are not, and the result is a choking of normal demand.

The large stocks of commodities have accentuated the present depression in trade, and, while the liquidation of these will ease the position, the fundamental causes of decrease in demand remain unaltered.

The drought in the south-west has been succeeded by excessive rains and reports of deterioration and replanting have been issued. It is too early to attack much importance to these reports, but a threatened curtailment of production in next season's yield would have an exhilarating effect on the cotton trade at a time when relief, even if temporary, is urgently required. With a post-war average yield per acre of 156lb., indications of a production of over 14,500,000 bales would be abnormal. This supply would be adequate in the present state of demand, but there is a possibility of improvement now that low money rates will help to liquidate commodity stocks.

THE POLITICAL POSITION OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The position which Indian Christians occupy to-day in the body politic is not one to be envied. By race Indian, but unfortunately by upbringing and habits Europeans, largely the result of Portuguese missionaries of the past who made them not only Christians but also considerably western in thought and outlook, the Indian Christian is suspect among his own countrymen—the Hindus, the Muslims and others. To make matters far worse, the national awakening of the last few months has contributed in no small measure to making his countrymen of other religious denominations believe that the Indian Christian is an alien amongst them.

This anomalous and unenviable position which the Indian Christian occupies to-day is further enhanced by some of their older folk clinging to the fond delusion that everything European is to be extolled, while everything of the East to be relegated to the region of forgotten things. As an instance of this mentality the East Indian Association, composed mainly of old fogies, only the other day endeavoured to pass a resolution to the effect that the East Indians as a body were against the present struggle for independence. It did one's heart good to read a few days later letters of protest from six angry correspondents vehemently denouncing the suicidal policy adopted by the Association.

Now, however, comes the welcome announcement that the East Indians of Bassein have joined the national movement in a body! This, coupled with the fact that the Indian Christians of the Madras Presidency—the Mangalorians, the Malabar and Tamil Christians—are in favour of the present movement, goes to show only too clearly that the Indian Christians are not to remain long as suspects and aliens amongst their countrymen, and it is undoubted that they will contribute a large quota to the nation's cause.

A noteworthy feature of this week is the resignation of Miss Ida Dickinson, the indefatigable Superintendent of the Vigilance Association, from the Bombay Legislative Council and her refusal to accept the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class awarded to her in the last Birthday Honours List. This action has been taken by her as a protest against the "repressive policy" pursued by Government, and, coming as it does from an English lady and an acknowledged worker in the social field, it is a significant sign of the times.

MEDICOES WAX PATRIOTIC.

—:o:—

G. M. C's. Resolutions Welcomed.

(From A Correspondent.)

The All-India Medical Licentiates Association, Jhansi, U. P. Provincial Branch, passed the following resolutions at an emergent meeting held at Agra:—

Resolution No. 14:—"Resolved that the Standing Committee supports the Bill for the formation of an All-India Medical Council as recently proposed by Dr. U. Rama Rau of Madras in the Council of State."

Resolution No. 15:—"This Committee welcomes the resolution of the G. M. C. of Great Britain to refuse recognition of Indian Medical Degrees as it has opened the eyes of the medical graduates of India who have hitharto depended on foreign recognition, and enjoyed the glorifying and proud privilege of being entitled to registration under the British Medical Act and thus did not care to identify themselves with Indian Registerable qualifications which covered only the Licentiates of India and to secure due dignity and status for Indian Registerable qualifications."

Resolution No. 24:—"The Provincial Branch strongly supports the resolution of Dr. S. L. Sharma, the Provincial Branchs representative at U. P. State Medical Faculty for the extension of the present 4 years' course at the Agra Medical School to 5 years so that the standard of the medical education in the United Provinces may be in confirmity with the regulations of the British Medical Act as recommended by the U. P. Medical Council. This Committee requests the members of the State Medical Faculty to support the resolution, and further urges upon the Government to bring it into effect."

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—England holds India in subjection for the sake of the political power the use of which enables it to force British goods in India, the latest and mot striking proof of i tbeing the foreing of the most detestable Imperial Preference for British cotton goods on the Legislative Assembly, at the point of the pistol, in the face of the most strenuous opposition from the public all over the country, and from the real representatives of the public in the Assembly. Every patriotic Indian should therefore take a solemn pledge to boycott all British goods, at all costs, till Purna Swaraj is won. Such a boycott will bring British merchants and manufacturers to their senses sooner than anything else, and will make them use all of their really tremendous influence with the British Government to seek a settlement with the Indian nation which will ze quite satisfactory to it, and which will consequently induce it to recall the boycott.

In this connection I should very much like to place before the readers of your most influential paper a passage from the "New Republic" of America on the great efficacy of the boycott, as a political weapon, as it will be most useful in reinforcing the boycott of British goods, which is already in full swing in our unhappy country, and for a grea tpart of which we are very deeply indebted to the hearty co-operation of our patriotic merchants. The "New Republic" wrote as follows:—

"The Philipinos have taken the one best way to make sure that some attention will be paid to their quarrel with General Leonard Wood. The world has heard appeals for justice on the part of oppresse nationalists so often that it is tired to death of them. In Every capital they are filed without being read. The Phillipinos have, however, gone beyond the point of resolutions. They have announced a boycott of American goods. They are even reverting to their historic native carts and sacrificing the American automobiles they have been in the habit of buying. Here is a blow which really tells. When China began to rise against the Japanese, following the imposition of the Twenty-one Demands, the Japanese merely smiled. But when the Peking University students initiated a boycott of all Japanese goods and it ran through the province like wildfire, Nippon was horribly upset. If the Phillipinos will stick to it, they have adopted the most effective way possible of calling their existence and their unhappiness to the attention of the big sleepy giant America."—Yours, etc.,

B. M.

A Circular has been issued to Post Masters that the Governor of Bengal directs that all telegrams addressed to B. P. C. C., Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee or any member or office-bearers thereof, (2) Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience (3) Bengal National Militia or any member thereof (4) Abul Kalam Azad (5) Puran Dass, should be detained and immediately disclosed to the D. I. G. of Police, I.B., C.I.D.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

CONGRATULATION TO SATYAGRAHIS.—Under the auspices of the admirers of the present Satyagraha movement, a public meeting of Sihor Sampraday Audichya Brahmins, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) in Hirabaug, C. P. Tank, to condemn the policy of the Government, congratulate the Satyagrahis and to encourage the Swadeshi movement.

—:o:—

THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES —Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, M.S., the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver Lectures N of his course of Lectures on "Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" in connection with the Fellowship, at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Joglekar, today (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

—:o:—

MATRIC EXAMINATION.—In our list of successful students in the Matriculation Examination, the name of Redkar S. G. (No. 7536) was inadvertently omitted.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Tejkuwarbai widow of Mr. Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala aged 53 died yesterday at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) The Uthamna ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p. m. (B. T.) on Wednesday at Kalyandas House Malabar Hill Ridge Road.

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—:o:—

Currimbhoy Mills' Goods.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and sons Ltd., Outram Road, Bombay, writes:—

"It has been brought to our notice that some persons are suspecting that the cloth that is manufactured in our various mills is made out of British yarn. We beg to state that this is a misapprehension, and beg to assure our customers and the general public that we use yarn made in our own mills. We are prepared to convince those who wish to be assured of the truth of this statement, and they are welcome to call at our office or mills any working day Moreover the yarn that we sell in Bombay is also made by us in Bombay. Our mills manufacture yarn upto 80's."

Treasury Bill Sales.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amounts offered were Rs. 5,75,000 and Rs. 2,20,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-6-0 aggregating Rs. 5,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-6 received approximately 85 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,94,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 4th June to the 9th June were Rs. 4,75,000 and Rs. 93,00,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 11th June to Monday the 16th June at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 98-10 per cent respectively.

Tenders for nine and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 17th June Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 20th June. Other conditions are as usual.

WOMAN PICKET ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Toddy Shop Picketing At Vile Parle.

(From A Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, June 3.

The picketing of toddy-shops at Vile Parle is in full swing, in spite of occasional assaults on volunteers.

Yesterday another assault was made by four or five Christians. Two women picket were picketing the toddy-shop near the railway crossing. At some distance two volunteers were seated. At about 2-30 p.m. four or five persons, all of a sudden came on the spot and jumped on the two volunteers, threw them down, one of the assailants hit him a stone near the eye of volunteer Venktappa and he began to bleed profusely. Another volunteer Ganapati Baganma was also injured in various parts of his body.

After finishing their assault on the volunteers, they turned to the place where the lady-picket were. They began to hit one of the woman pickets Kamalaben Kalyanji. She was given blows on her body and she reeled. None went to her rescue.

The short period of three weeks of picketing at Vile Parle has brought about quite satisfactory results.

MEETING OF CONGRESS SECRETARIES.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA IN ALL THE WARDS.

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

With a view to carry on an intensive and concerted campaign in all the Wards in addition to the propaganda now separately carried on by the Wards under guidance and control of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a meeting of the Secretaries of all the Wards was held at the Congress House under the Presidentship of the B. P. C. C. on Monday the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. Secretaries C. D. E. F. and G. wards were present at the meeting. It was decided at the meeting that:—

1. In order to have closer touch with the work done in different wards, initiate and encourage concerted action, the Secretaries should meet frequently at least once a week.

2. That weekly reports of the work done in their wards should be submitted.

3. That a continuous programme of public meetings be held daily in the Wards as follow:—

Monday	A Ward
Tuesday	B Ward
Wednesday	D Ward
Thursday	C Ward
Friday	E Ward
Saturday	G Ward
Sunday	F Ward

4. That there shall be a mass procession once every week of all the volunteers and public on the following days:—

Sunday ....E.F., G Ward

Monday .... A.B., C ward

The first mass procession will be held on Sunday the 15 of June 1930 at G Ward. The other particulars will be announced shortly.

5. That B.P.C.C. be requested to held and encourage the Wards in opening Satyagraha camps at various centres.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON MAULANA AHMED SAEED.

To-day's Muslim Public Meeting Of Protest.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Esplanade maidan to record its emphatic protest against the cowardly and unprovoked assault on the honoured guest of Bombay, Hazrat Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, on Friday night. All Muslims and the general public of Bombay are cordially invited to attend.

Loud speakers will be installed.

Abdul Munium Bakza,
Haji Habib Haji Karim,
Mia Mohamed Haji Janmohamed Chotani,
Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed Lackdawalla,
Haji Fatemohammed Khandwani,
Hassanaly Khairaz,
Moosaji Mala,
Habib Ismail,
Ahmed Haji Siddique Khatri,
Mohamed Ismail Karte,
Sirajuddin A. Vasi,
Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour,
Mohamedaly Maniar,
Haji Noormohamed Ahmed,

and many other prominent Moslem citizens of Bombay.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE CORPS.

—:o:—

Appeal For Funds.

The Secretary Congress Muslim Party writes:—

It is a matter of deep regret that the Muslims of Bombay, though they number over two lacs, should not have a single ambulance corps. The Parsis, whose population is not even one lac, have got several bodies which offer aid in times of danger. In the recent firing tragedy in Bhendi Bazaar the necessity of a Muslim Ambulanie Corps which would have helped unfortunate Muslim sufferers, was strongly felt. To face the recurrence of incidents of such nature and in view of the present situation when Muslim volunteers are rallying round the Congress Flag in growing numbers and volunteers of all communities are being wounded in raids started by Congress in Dharasana, Wadala and such other places, the Congress Muslim Party in an extraordinary meeting held on the 1st instant decided to start an ambulance corps which would be known as Hilal-a-Ahmer (Red Crescent) ambulance corps. Bombay, moreover, being the part of embarkation and dis-embarkation for pilgrims proceeding to and returning from Mecca for Haj, this corps would also prove very useful in rendering them aid of which they stand in need.

A Committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed to prepare a scheme and submit it to the Congress Muslim Party as soon as possible:—

Mr. Mohommed Ali,
Mr. Usman Sobani,
Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour.

The proposal received a prompt response and Rs. 2,500 were collected on the spot. The Congress Muslim Party strongly appeals to all philanthropic Moslems of the City of Bombay to come forward at this juncture and contribute with a generous hand towards the cause of humanity. All contributions should be sent to Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour who will acknowledge receipt in due course.

Barbers Offer Help.

A week back some barbers came to the Congress House and offered their services free to all the volunteers. Even these professional people considered to be useful have proved examples for others.

—:o:—

DONATION TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL FUND.—At the Panchayat of the Yadubansi Ahir Jati of Bombay held on Sunday it was manimously decided to donate a sum of Rs. 501 to the Congress free hospital fund.

It was also decided that in future no wine etc., should ever be used at the time of communal meetings either from the funds of the community or given by others.

DESH SEVIKAS' ACTIVITIES.

Picketing was resumed on Tuesday by the Desh Sevikas at all the usual centres as also at the new centres at Bendy Bazar and Null Bazar.

Their activities at the new centres have been successful be at yond expectations. The Null Bazar and Bhendy Bazar localities where the customers are mostly Mahomedans require tact and patience on the part of the picketers. The volunteers, however, proved themselves equal to the task, and as a result of their efforts many intending customers are being persuaded to purchase swadeshi cloth only. The shop keepers also have been regarding the movement in good-humoured spirit. As one of the picketers observed "We have received more courtesy and sympathy at these centres than at Mangaldas Market.

Several associations of cloth and yarn dealers have passed resolutions to stop the importations of foreign goods. But this will not affect the activities of the Desh Sevikas, who will continue picketing just the same.

SENSE OF HONOUR.

As Mrs. Ooshibai Captain, of the Desh Sevikas observed: "We leave the merchants to their own sense of honour and patriotism. Whatever they have done is from their own sense of duty to their country, and such settlement do not impose any condition on the Desh Sevikas to restrict their picketing activities."

SWADESHI IN FORT.

Picketing was continued in the Fort area. The situation had considerably improved on Tuesday and picketers have been instructed by their leaders to go their work with peacefulness and dignity.

A VICTIM OF DHARASANA.

—:o:—

Lathi Blows Prove Fatal.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Bhau Revaya Hoola, a volunteer from Sholapur, who died in the Nair Hospital, as a result of injuries received during the lathi charge, by the police, at Dharasana. Dr. Vinayak Raghunath Godbole, Resident Medical Officer of Nair Hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted in the hospital on the 1st June. He had a swelling on the eye. He stated that he had received lathi blows in the Dharasana Raid on the Salt Pans. He died of septacaemia.

Pandit Nathu Shukal, a volunteer, who was with the deceased stated that on the 30th or 31st of May, some volunteers including the witness and the deceased raided the Salt Pans at Dharasana, when the police charged them with lathis, and among those who sustained injuries was also the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to septacaemia caused by the injuries sustained in the police charge at Dharasana, while raiding the salt pans.

TWO COLLEGIANS KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

—:o:—

One Dies In Hospital.

How two young collegians met with a serious motor accident, one of whom subsequently died, was nadrated at the Coroner's court on Tuesday. It appeared that Krishna Sadashiv Powar (18) and Narayen Mahadev (16) were walking along Girgaon Road on a foot path on Monday, when they were knocked down by a car No. X 4203 driven by Mr. Burjor Rustomji Gobhai. Mr. Gobhai, it was alleged, swerved his car to avoid an accident, when the car ran over a footpath, and knocked down these two pedestrians. They were immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where Krishna died soon after admission. The deceased had passed the Previous examination from St. Xavier's College recently. His companion Narayen is still in a precarious condition. The Coroner after recording identification evidence, adjourned further hearing.

An Attempt At Suicide?

—:o:—

Keshevlal Vanmalidas, a young Hindu, was removed on Monday by Sergeant Quilter of Princess Street Police Station, to the G. T. Hospital, in an unconscious condition, where he is lying in a precarious condition. Keshavlal resided at Shaikh Memon Street and was charged with theft, at the instance of his uncle. He was however bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 on Monday. The same evening Vanmalidas was found in his house in an unconscious condition and the police removed him to the hospital.

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL."

—:o:—

Discussing Future Plans.

The newly constituted "War Council", which is the third in succession after the arrest of the previous two bodies, is meeting daily "in camera" to discuss their future plans and programme.

It is understood that they have not come to any fresh decision beyond intensifying the picketing campaign. The plan for undertaking the picketing of liquor shops is still under consideration, and has not taken final shape.

LIQUOR SHOPS PICKETING TO BEGIN.

—:o:—

Bombay "War Council's Decision.

The newly constituted "War Council" of the Bombay Congress Committee which is the third in succession to the two previously arrested bodies had been meeting daily "in camera" to chalk out a programme of future activities. After careful deliberation on various suggestions, it has now come to a definite decision regarding the picketing of liquor shops in the city and the suburbs.

AREA SELECTED.

It is intended to commence with liquor shops in E, F and G Wards (Parel and Dadar) which are covered by the mill area. These will be tackled exclusively by men volunteers who have been recruited in sufficient numbers and given the necessary instructions to do their work with perfect non-violence.

The liquor shops in the city will be picketed jointly by men and women volunteers.

BHARAT TAKLI MANDAL.

—:o:—

To Encourage Hand-Spinning.

On Thursday the 5th June 1930 Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale performed the opening ceremony of Shri Bharat Takli Mandal.

Aims of the Institution: (1) To encourage spinning and train people in carding handspinning and weaving scientifically.

(2) To receive from the general public handspun yarn and get them woven into cloth.

(3) To encourage Swadeshi.

HOURS OF WORKING.

The class in carding and spinning will regularly begin from 12th June at Kishorebhuvan 1st floor near C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road.

7-30 a. m. to 8-30 a. m. For Males 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. for females. 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. For Children.

Membership: The membership for the institution is 1000 yards of self-spun yarn per month.

—:o:—

TAKLI PROCESSION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION GATHERING.—A public meeting will be held on Thursday (the 12th instant) at 6 p.m. at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidentship of Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale, in connection with the distribution of prizes from those who have taken part in the Takli Procession under the auspicies of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, in rememberance of the first day of the first month of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhiji. Those who have taken part in the Takli procession are invited.

WEAK ADVANCE MONSOON

—:o:—

Widespread Rain On West Coast, S. Of Bombay.

POONA, June 10.

Weak advance monsoon has occurred on the west coast south of Bombay where widespread rain has fallen. The bay monsoon is active in Burma and Assam but weak in Bengal. Light thundershowers have also extended in Deccan and central parts of the country. Connected with western disturbance numerous dust-storms have occurred in west United Provinces and north Punjab. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Berar, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Mysore and local in Bengal, west Central India, Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad with a few falls in east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina four inches, Akyab and Kyaukpyu three, Amherst and Gwa one and a half, Toungoo one, Victoria Point and Yamethin three-quarters, Bhamo and Maymyo a half, Mergui, Rangoon, Mandalay and Lashio a quarter, Cherrapunji four, Silchar two, Dibrugarh one and a half, Tezpur and Chittagong one, Barisal and Calcutta a half, Cox's Bazar, Gauhati, Narayanganj and Darjeeling a quarter, Akola a half, Bhopal, Chandra and Lahore a quarter, Karwar two, Calicut one and a half, Mercara and Cuddapah one, Marmagao, Trivandrum and Kurnool three-quarters, Ratnagiri, Mahableshwar, Aurangabad, Chitaldrug, Mangalore and Cochin a half, and Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Raichur and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Malabar and increase in Konkan and Bombay Deccan and in Arakan, Assam and Bengal. Extensions into Bihar and Gujarat and likelihood of light thundershowers in Rajputana and along and near the western Himalayas.

Forecast of monsoon rainfall for 1930:—Monsoon conditions will be established later than usual in north-west India; the total amount of monsoon rainfall will be in excess in the Peninsula and will not differ from the normal by a large amount in north-west and north-east India.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Monday, June, 9.

	Since 1st June 1930 to date.	Departure from normal.
Calcutta	1.6	—0.7
Cuttack	2.2	+0.8
Ranchi	1.2	—0.1
Patna	0.8	—0.1
Benares	0	0
Allahabad	0.2	0
Cawnpore	0.2	—0.1
Lucknow	0.2	0
Jhansi	0	0
Agra	0	—0.1
Bareilly	0	—0.6
Dehra Dun	0	—0.6
Delhi	0.2	0
Ambala	0	0
Lahore	0.1	0
Rawalpindi	0	—0.3
Srinagar	0.8	+0.5
Peshawar	0.1	0
Quetta	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0
Karachi	0.	—0.1
Jaipur	0.3	+0.2
Ajmer	0.3	+0.2
Deesa	0	—0.1
Rajkot	1.1	+1.0
Ahmedabad	0	0
Bhopal	0	0
Akola	0.2	—0.3
Jubbulpore	0	—0.1
Nagpur	0	—1.6
BOMBAY	0	—2.9
Ahmadnagar	0.3	—1.0
Poona	0	—1.3
Sholapur	0	—1.7
Bijapur	0.7	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	2.1	+0.9
Bangalore	0	—1.4
Mysore	0	—1.2
Calicut	3.2	—6.3
Madras	0	—0.6
Maymyo	4.9	+1.1
Darjiling	2.5	—0.7
Simla	0.1	—0.3
Pachmarhi	0.2	—0.5
Colombo	4.5	+1.1

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10th June 1930:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.701 inches (.028 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.038.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.7 degrees (4.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.29 inches.

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Prof. M. H. Syed's Lecture.

—:o:—

POONA, June 10.

(From A Correspondent.)

At Bottet street, Theosophical Hall, Poona Cantonment, a public lecture will be delivered on Sunday next (15th instant) on the "present situation" by professor Mahomed Hafiz Syed of the Allahabad University.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHIKALWADI.

The Hon. Secretary B.P.C.C. writes:—

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Chikalwadi near Dattatraya Building, (weather permitting) when all the workers are invited to attend.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1930.

BRITAIN'S MILCH-COW.

—:o:—

Commenting on the Simon Reports yesterday we said "The Commission represents all the three British parties and its report and recommendations are unanimous and their character serves to bring into relief the determination of all the parties to keep India as Britain's milch-cow." No impartial reader of the report can come to any other conclusion that it is from beginning to end an apology for perpetuating British rule in India. The report is not an unprejudiced political document, it is the address of a famous lawyer doing his best in advocating the cause of his clients. True, the report protests, as the "Daily Telegraph" suggests, "strong sympathy for Indian self-respect". But such hypocritical sympathy merely aggravates the affront to Indian "self-respect" which the report has offered by denying to India what the national self-respect of every country is entitled to. Gradualness is writ large on the report. Gradual development of the franchise, gradual education gradual advance of the peasantry towards some measure of economic welfare gradual Indianisation of the civil service, gradual march towards provincial autonomy and indefinitely gradual Indianisation of the Army. After this what more natural than that even gradual realisation of responsible Government by progressive—they shall be undefined—stages shall remain an invisible goal?

The learned counsel has waxed eloquent over the question of defence. The arguments are both irritating and amusing. If British military officers cannot serve under Indian ministers because they will be called mercenaries, what about British members of the Indian Civil Service? Another argument is that the withdrawal of British troops will be "a menace to the millions who are conducting their civil occupations without any thought of the consequences which might ensue if the British troops were withdrawn and the Indian army consisted of nothing but representatives of the Indian fighting races" It is only to be stated to be condemned as a hackneyed bureaucratic absurdity and insolence. It is also a libel on the "fighting races" and an illuminating commentary on the efficiency of British training. The moving purpose, however, in keeping British troops—and independent of India's control—is different. Sir John Simon himself blurts it out when he says that external defence "may be regarding not solely as the concern of India but as affecting the integrity of the whole Empire and as bound up with the general Imperial policy." Does this not mean that in the name of the integrity of the Empire, there shall always remain in India an army of occupation? The attainment of self-government has thus been pushed by Sir John Simon from vague probability to positive impossibility!

Equally outrageous is the attempt to exploit communal differences. Communal representation has been held out to the Musalmans for a certain number of years, but reforms are not given to the N. W. F. P. So far from giving complete autonomy to the Provinces Sir John Simon had actually adumbrated the tightening of control by the centre. And he is very significantly silent regarding Sind. Thus he has offered to Musalmans an immediate but temporary sop as a compensation for refusing their more substantial demands. Sir John Simon knows that the whole of India—does he know that it includes the majority of Musalmans also?—is against communal representation. By granting this for a limited period and refusing the real demands, he has deliberately attempted to isolate the Musalmans from the rest of Indians. By offering them a highly questionable temporary advantage he has sought to injure them permanently. Is this real sympathy or a subtle bid for the support of Musalmans, to be thrown over after they have served the purpose of Sir John's clients? Mr. Shaukatali, we notice, welcomes the report, after "casually going through it." We would commend to him the extreme desirability of carefully going through it.

Such is Volume I of the report, and yet the London "Daily Herald" invites Indians to cooperate with Britain in solving difficulties. Is it possible to do so on the basis of a document which is less a report than a series of insinuations and libels—unanimous and representative of the three British Political parties—against India? No Indian owing allegiance to the "Indian Nationalist movement" to which Sir John refers can have anything to do with it. India boycotted the Commission. India shall boycott the report also. If the "Daily Herald" desires Indian co-operation in solving difficulties, it should ask its Government to repudiate this document and to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi and hold the Round Table Conference for the only purpose of devising a constitution securing to India immediately "The substance of Independence."

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

—:o:—

After Dr. Shiel's explanation on behalf of the British Government of their Palestine policy, the Mandates Commission has issued a platitudinous resolution, upholding the provisions of the Mandate, condemning violent methods for obtaining its modification and asking the leaders of the various communities in Palestine to use their influence to improve the relations between the different sections of the population. This resolution only shows that Britain has succeeded in persuading the Commission not to make too close a scrutiny into her administration of Palestine as a Mandatory Power. She has made various promises for effecting economic reform and the Commission has not the courage to ask her what has become of her promise to grant self-government to Palestine. The Commission's attitude is sure to be resented by the Arab population while the Jews will naturally welcome it. The root trouble, therefore, remains. Nor will the position be rendered any better by the latest autocratic act of the Mandatory Power, the suppression of the most influential newspapers in Palestine. On the contrary it will only help in exacerbating public feeling.

The MacDonald Government could have made no greater disservice to the cause of communal peace in Palestine than in the attitude they adopted before the Permanent Mandates Commission. The voice of Dr. Shiels, their representative, is the voice of Labour Imperialism. Unabashed, forgetting the pledges the Labour Party has given in its annual conferences in regard to the treatment of subject nations, Dr. Shiels makes a statement at Geneva which will cause unbounded delight to the Tories but which, we may at least hope, cause no little political nervousness amongst Labour's rank and file. He denounces the Arab politicians. He gently chastises the Jewish leaders. He would have all the world know that the Mandatory Power had undertaken to advance the cause of "a Jewish Home in Palestine, and not a Jewish State". But Dr. Shiels' insistence on the stern tackling of "Press excesses and seditious propaganda" can only be interpreted to mean that for all practical purposes Britain is willing to allow the Jew an upper hand in Palestine, while the Arab will find his freedom of opinion and association rigidly suppressed. The MacDonald Government show every evidence of the ease with which they can step into Tory shoes.

THE CONTRAST.

—:o:—

Lord Reading was fond of saying in the course of his many Viceregal homilies to Indians that what "endeared" British rule to them was British justice. The recent grotesque examples of the dispensation of justice in India have afforded an illuminating commentary on these homilies. The most recent case in point is that of Lance Corporal Cummin who was sentenced on Monday by the District Magistrate, Peshawar, to 18 months' imprisonment for unintentional manslaughter by "accidentally discharging his gun while he was cleaning it" the accident resulting in his wounding fatally two Indian children and seriously wounding their mother. Here is a case where the punishment notoriously fails to fit the crime and it is the duty of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province to take the case to a higher court and secure an enhancement of the sentence in the interests of justice. The lightness of the sentence passed in this case is in the most unpleasant contrast with the savage sentences passed on Indians of high social and educational status for technical breaches of the law. Satyagrahis are being given sentences totally out of proportion to their guilt. For showing ordinary hospitality to a batch of Satyagrahis, an ex-Member of the Madras Legislative Council was sentenced on Saturday to six months' rigorous imprisonment!

WITHDRAW MARTIAL LAW.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay still think it unnecessary to take the public into confidence regarding the period during which Sholapur must be subjected to martial law but an evidently inspired message from the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India" attempts to provide an excuse for the continuance of the martial law regime in the statement that the police force at Sholapur is "not strong enough to deal with rioting" and that until more police is drafted in the military occupation will continue. But has there been any rioting at Sholapur? Even an official communique admitted that since the establishment of martial law there has been no necessity of firing a single shot. This indicates that Sholapur has remained absolutely peaceful. Then why should the authorities be reluctant to hand over the city back to the Civil Administration, as they have been strongly urged to do by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce which, in its recent letter to Government, pointed out how trade and industry were handicapped owing to the existence of martial law? This request is repeated in the protest to Government by the Managing Committee of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce. They rightly emphasize that the martial law regime scares away people from Sholapur and "trade and commerce are now at a standstill" there. The excuse that there is no adequate police force in Sholapur is, indeed, most unconvincing. Government have had plenty of time to reinforce the police strength at Sholapur.

OVER-DONE.

—:o:—

The "Statesman" of Calcutta has fallen foul of Doctor Annie Besant because her 'specific for India is immediate Dominion Status", 'immediate' in the sense that "the work of drafting the constitution should be put in hand immediately". To prove the 'difficulties' in the way the "Statesman" has libelled the Hindus by insinuating that the majority community is and will remain, perhaps indefinitely devoid of that "goodwill" towards the minority communities which is the only safeguard for the latter. To reinforce its argument it has advanced the attractive theory—we do not know where it got it from—that "to talk of 'safeguards' under a full Dominion Constitution is a contradiction in terms". So, according to the "Statesman", 'goodwill', which shall be the basis of the Dominion Constitution in regard to minorities, being absent—who knows for how long?—there can be no Dominion Status except in the indefinite future and in the meantime a third party should do duty for "good-will". The Anglo-Indian journal is amazingly ingenious, but is it not a little too obviously so?

BRITAIN'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

WHAT DADABHAI NAOROJI WROTE.

(BY B. M. D.)

In vindication of the profoundly wise and absolutely justifiable conditions laid down in the Delhi-Allahabad Manifesto issued by th All-Parties' leaders on the Viceroy's Declaration of the goal of the British policy in India published in October last, we give below a few more frank, able, honest and authentic exposures of the British pledges solemnly given to India during the last one hundred years, and then broken in every conceivable way, so that Indians may stick most tenaciously to the strict fulfilment of all the conditions as an absolutely indispensable preliminary to taking part in the so-called Round Table Conference.

In his book on "'Poverty and un-British Rule in India", published in 1901, by Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co., Mr. Dadabhai Navoroji wrote as follows:—

"Lord Selisbury (Secretary of State for India) in reply to Lord Northbrook's pleading for the fulfilment of British solemn pledges, said it was all 'political hypocrisy.'

'Lord Lytton (Viceroy of India) has explicitly said with regard to the actions of the authorities that they were so many delibrate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act (of Parliament of 1833) and reducing it to a dead letter.

"A Committte of the Members the Council of the India Office declared as far back as 1860 that the Britsh were exposed to the charge of 'keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the heart.'

"The Duke of Devonshire pointed that it would not be wise to tell a patritotic Native that the Indians shall never have any chance 'except by their getting rid in the first instance of their European rulers.'

THE ROOT EVIL.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's own comment on the non-fulfilment of the pledges is as follows:—

"The evil which is the cause of the excessive drain from India, and its consequent poverty, and which consists in the excessve employment of Europeans in every possible way, leads the British Government into the false and immoral position and policy of not fulfiling their duty, or the promises and engagements made by them."

The Duke of Argyll (Secretary of State for India) said:—"I well remember that in the debates in this House in 1853, when the renewal of the charter (of the E. I. Co.) was under the consideration of Lord Aberdeen's Government, my late noble friend Lord Monteagle complained, and I think with great force, that, while professing to open every office of profit and employment under the Company or the Crown to the Natives of India, we practically excluded them by laying down regulations as to fitness which we knew Natives could never fulfil..... I have always felt that the regulations laid down for the competitive (Civil Service) examination rendered nugatory the declaration of the Act of 1833."

PUREST ROMANCE.

Further on we come across the following additional comments of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji himself regarding the non-fulfilment of the pledges. He wrote:—

"The thousands (of Indians) that are being sent out by the universities every year find themelves in a most anomalous position. There is no place for them in their mother-land. They must beg in the streets or break stones on the roads for ought the rulers seem to care for their natural rights, position and duties in their own country. They may perish or do what they like or can, but scores of Europeans must go from this country (England) to take up what belongs to them, and that in spite of every profession, for years and years past, and up to the present day, of English statesmen that they must govern India for India's good, by solem Acts and Declarations of Parliament, and, above all, by the words of the august Sovereign herself. For all practical purposes all these high promises have been hitherto almost wholly the purest romance, the reality being quite different."

INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI.

No Definite Instructions Yet.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" you announce that "arrangement is being made by the Government to give Mahatmaji a companion from among his jailed followers." You do not state your source of information and one does not know how far it is authentic. The only channel of verifying its correctness is still closed: to the authorities the question of interviews Gandhiji should have with friends seems to be of no importance and such as can wait indefinitely! There has been no interview since the 21st of May and nobody now knows how he is keeping at present in jail.

But even if your information is correct, it hardly touches the question raised in my previous two letters. Giving him merely a companion does not alter the main feature of his present confinement. Unless he is given reasonable opportunities for association with others in jail and unless he is daily taken out of his courtyard for exercise, his confinement continues to be virtually solitary. And the embargo on interviews with friends from outside makes his solitary confinement more solitary.—Yours, etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE.
June 9.

WAKE UP SCOUTS!

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every Scout knows or ought to know that scouting stands for universal brotherhood and service, and if they are to be true to their pledge they should not let go unheeded a call for service. The country is in the throes of a crisis and calls upon its sons to contribute their mite in whatever shape and form it is possible for them to do.

The Scouters with knowledge of first aid and trained in other equally useful crafts can do a good deal to alleviate pain and give relief to the distressed.

At present a suspicion is hanging over the Scout movement, which is popularly supposed to be a short cut for winning honours from Government, and the Scout troops are regarded as mere appendages to add glory to Official functions. It is the sacred duty of every scouter no matter what his religion creed or race is to prove by deeds that scouting stands for the highest and noblest principles, viz. service of humanity.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Commissioner,
Bombay Municipal Scouts.

FOUL LANGUAGE AT DHARASANA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have heard from dozens of wounded and other volunteers who attempted to raid salt depots at Dharasana during the last fortnight that in addition to the use of lathi blows and attacks on the private parts—the so-called "minimum force" on non-resisting men, foul abusive language of a very vulgar type is used by police officers and other policemen on the Satyagrahis. Will any of your readers, any eminent lawyer, enlighten me as to whether this is allowed by law or whether it forms part of "minimum force"? Mr Mariwala of Karachi who led a batch of Sindh volunteers at Dharasana on the 3rd instant was assured by Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, N. D., that the allegation mentioned by the former as to the police selecting private parts for attack, was baseless. But Mr. Mariwala had "ample opportunity" of not only witnessing but experiencing such an attack. But I am prepared to get a reply from official sources that my allegation is baseless. I regret I cannot have any opportunity to test the correctness of this allegation.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.
Dohad, June 7.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Companion For Gandhiji.

We are glad, for the sake of Government themselves, that Mahatma Gandhi is to be given a companion from amongst his imprisoned followers. But this is only a modification of the conditions of social isolation under which he is being kept in jail as a State prisoner. It is still very far from being an ungrudging recognition of the position that Gandhiji enjoys as India's undisputed leader and ought to enjoy vis-a-vis Government as an honourable political opponent. It is not enough that Gandhiji should be given a companion. What is equally necessary is that restrictions in the way of his meeting political prisoners in the Yerawda jail should be removed and, as Mr. Mathoordas says in his letter we publish elsewhere, adequate facilities for open air exercise should be provided. Government owe it to themselves to give him all possible facilities, for two reasons. First because they must justify the implications of the phrase "State Prisoner" and secondly because they ought to make some amends for keeping him so long in what is virtually solitary confinement.

Honour Your Own Rules.

Government also owe it to themselves to honour their own rules regarding what are known as special prisoners. There is, we dare say, no province from which complaints have not been received about the casual and haphazard manner in which both convicting magistrates and local Governments have observed the rules in relation to Satyagrahis. A glance at any given list of A and B class prisoners will prove that no trouble is taken in the matter of classifying them as required by the rules themselves. What is worse still a very large majority of Satyagrahis is put under Class C which means that no distinction is made between them and ordinary prisoners. If the rules were made, as in fact they were, for persons convicted of special offences, like those involved in Civil Disobedience then it is possible to understand the relegation of Satyagrahis to Class C. The Satyagrahis, of course, are prepared to undergo whatever suffering may come in the wake of their self-sought incarceration. But we suggest to Government to honour the spirit and letter of rules made by themselves.

Gratuitous or Foolish?

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad has condescended to offer advice to the Congress and thereby it has recognised the status of those who were only the other day "murderers and assassins." But there should be absolutely no mistake as to the extent of the recognition and the nature of the advice. If they are not now "murderers and assassins" themselves they are still responsible for riots and bloodshed and generally for "the gratuitous subjection of the country to travail." The natural advice, therefore, is to co-operate for "preparing India to advance a long way on the road to Swaraj" by "the final and unequivocal abandonment of its foolish venture." It is difficult to say whether this brazen-faced arrogance is 'gratuitous' or merely 'foolish'. Whatever it is we are inclined to say with the "Pioneer," "Let saner counsels prevail"—but where?

Un-Christian Conduct.

In unpleasant contrast with the noble appeal for the promotion of good-will and understanding between the British people and the people of this country which was recently issued by sixty-five European and Indian servants of Christ from Kodaikanal is the un-Christian conduct of the European head of a Mission hospital in this Presidency. Our Calcutta contemporary "The Week," devoted to missionary work, has rightly stigmatised it as most amazing and as a negation of the true spirit of Christianity. The head of the mission hospital refused to accommodate wounded Satyagrahis, nor would he allow his staff to operate on wounded men in serious cases. His argument was: "Government hospitals can do that but we would not." Christian endeavour was in this case swamped under political bias. We can only hope that other missionaries do not allow political prejudice to affect humanitarian work.

No Need To Insure.

Insurance Man—"Now that you are married, Mr. Brown, I suppose you will take out an insurance policy."

Mr. Brown—"Oh no! I don't think she is going to be dangerous."

Crisis In Cotton Market.

DUE TO OVER SPECULATION.

East India Cotton Association's Opinion.

In connection with the present crisis in the Cotton Trade, a representative of the "Chronicle" had discussion with several prominent business men, who agreed that unless some grave situation developed in American Cotton, the minimum rates fixed by the Board of the East India Cotton Association could not be altered.

It is admitted that with the full knowledge of the absence of demand minimum prices are fixed and any decline in American Cotton from the present level will help in improving the disparity, or the unduly low prices of Indian cotton.

With a view to elucidate the whole matter, we interviewed Maj. W. E. Jones, a Director of the East India Cotton Association, who says:—

The trouble which has now involved the Cotton Trade in difficulties is not of recent growth, the root cause lies in the inability of the various sections to see the point of view of the other sections in the trade and to the lack of appreciation that upon cotton depends to the largest extent the happiness and prosperity of this Presidency. No section of the trade or the various trades that have flourished upon the trade have ever viewed the commodity as other than a milch-cow from which all and sundry could draw, leaving the future to take care of itself.

PLAYING HAVOC.

The crowding of hedges into narrow and limited channels may give some satisfaction to bull operators in advancing market, but in a falling market this limitation plays havoc with the commodity concerned.

The widest distribution of hedges makes for stability and the reverse has the effect of strangling trade. The opening of new crop trading not only for the early months of delivery, but throughout the year, would enable the trade to distribute the load of stocks in such a manner as would relive the trade of many of the pitfalls that may beset it.

CHECK ON THE OPERATOR.

The nervousness of the bazaar operators under present conditions must be appreciated, but after giving due allowance to this, the check should be placed upon the operator by his own knowledge and view rather than by the community as a whole.

Whilst there may be possibilities of difficulties in free trading in forward deliveries, they are much less likely to materialize than the difficulties which must beset the trade in converting a hedge contract into a delivery contract. It is this factor which has brought prices tumbling down in parity with cotton elsewhere in the world. The consumer well aware of the course which prices must take in depressed markets by such a conversion, is content to wait and each fall gives him confidence as it shakes the nerves of the holders of the hedge.

ARTIFICIAL CHECKS NOT WANTED.

The strength and stability of a market depend almost entirely on the freedom with which the commodity can be bought and sold, and all artificial checks, for whatever reason imposed, must impair the standard of the market.

The suggestions which the Bazaar are proposing to place before the Committee which Government are going to create to examine the working of the cotton control act, are valuable as indicating, which beset the trade, and the trade are now justified, in expecting that the Committee will enable the trade to avoid a reccurance of similar conditions to those existant to-day, but it will depend upon the manner in which the various sections of the trade meet and view each others particular difficulties that success will depend.

BUILDING HIGH HOPES.

With a sound policy there is no reason why this Indian market should not take its due place as a determining factor in the price of cotton throughout the world and in providing the grower with a fair remuneration for his labour.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS URGED.

ALSO NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi At Jalalpur Conference.

VIJALPORE, June 9.

Presiding over the Jalalpur Taluk Conference held at Vijalpore on Sunday Srimati Kasturbai Gandhi said:—

YOUR DUTY.

"To-day it becomes your duty to see that every pie going into Government coffers is stopped. Those who have paid the year's land revenue may resolve not to pay that of the ensuing year. And those who have not yet paid the current year's revenue should not pay a single pie more. Looking to the present state of affairs it appears there is no other way left for the country. The Government knows full well that the nation will one day resort to this, the only logical end, and has therefore, promulgated the black ordinances to thwart the movement."

REPRESSION.

"You ought to know that no sooner you resolve to withhold land revenue than the Government will employ every means of repression. They will attach your property. They will take away your things. They will open your doors. They will confiscate your land. But this should not shake your determination. The slightest hesitation on our part will bring us greater hardships. The Government will take advantage and offer inducements to divide from us some of our own people and will try to smother us. If Government once succeed in the object, I am afraid we shall be doomed for ever. And it is, therefore, up to us not to allow the Government plans to succeed."

You prepare your brethren from to-day for this campaign. Remove your valuables to a safer place. Do not keep in the house more than bare necessities of the day.

"Forget your quarrels, forget your differences and rise like one man to give battle to the menace facing us. Nobody should bid for the confiscated property or for land".

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

"I would urge you to carry on the programme of social boycott of all Government servants such as mamlatdars, circle inspectors and village officers, if they choose to help the present system of government. If there are any amongst you who would help these officers try to persuade them not to do so."

"If my sisters can help their male folk they can do much. It is the women of India that have to carry on the programme of total prohibition and boycott of foreign goods. It is the women whose task it becomes to encourage their men in our fight for freedom. If their persuasion fails to induce men from withdrawing co-operation with Government officials, they will be perfectly justified and entitled to practise a little non-co-operation with their own male folks.

WOMEN REALISE BETTER.

Women have better understood the spirit of the fight than men. The Dharasana excesses have deeply wounded the hearts of my sisters.—Free Press.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS RALLY TO CONGRESS.

"Evening News" Mischievous Report Refuted.

A "Chronicle" representative approached a prominent member of the Congress Muslim Party and inquired as to why the procession that was to be arranged on Tuesday as a protest against the attack on Maulana Ahmed Saeed was abandoned. Our representative was told that it was done in deference to the wishes of some prominent Muslims who wanted to convene an all-party meeting of the Bombay Muslims to condemn the dastardly and unprovoked assault on Maulana Ahmed Saeed (an announcement of that meeting appears elsewhere). In view of their proposal the Congress Muslim Party did not deem it necessary to have a procession and a meeting for the same purpose. He strongly refuted the mischievous allegation in the "Evening News" that the procession and the meeting had to be abandoned because of the opposi- connection, one at the Esplanade Mahomedans who hold anti-Congress views". He said that the assault on the Maulana has created among the Muslims a universal feeling of sympathy with the Congress and has resulted in a phenomenal increase in the number of Congress members as well as Muslim Congress volunteers.

He further said that the report in the "Evening News" to the effect that the meeting at Esplanade maidan on Wednesday was to protest against the action of police during the recent Bhendi Bazar riots, was entirely wrong. The meeting to be held on Wednesday had nothing to do with the Bhendi Bazar incidents. The Congress Muslim Party had already held two meetings in that connection. One at the Esplanade and the other at Dongri. The meeting on Wednesday had been specially convened to condemn the attack on Maulana Ahmed Saeed.

NOTICE AGAINST AHMEDABAD LAWYERS.

—:o:—

Their Reply To Judge.

(From our own Correspondent)
(By Telephone)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

With reference to a notice served upon 23 lawyers of Ahmedabad by the Court of the Sub-Judge to show cause why they had not attended Court for two days as a protest against the arrest of President Jawaharlal Nehru, a meeting of the Ahmedabad Bar Association was held to discuss the implications of the notice referred to. After discussions by Messrs. G. V. Malvankar, Chimanlal Broker and President Mr. Mulchand Shah, the Bar Association passed the following resolution:—

That those lawyers who have been served with the notice should clearly inform the judge that they were absent in accordance with the resolution passed by the Bar Association to honour the president of the Rashtriya Maha Sabha, Pandit Jawaharlal on the occasion of his arrest and further, that if any steps are taken against any of the lawyers, the whole of the Bar Association will stand together as a body to support him.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Increasing Popularity.

—:o:—

The Congress Free Hospital is increasing in popularity every day. Donations in cash and kind are being received daily. Intending donors are requested to send money and articles direct to the Congress Hospital and get official receipts and not to make payments to any unauthorised persons.

PATHAN LEADER DEPORTED.

(Continued from page 1.)

of their friends went as far as Colaba Station where some of them again garlanded them and gave them a hearty send-off by raising loud shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" when the Peshawar Express moved out of the Station.

REMAIN LOYAL TO CONGRESS.

Both of them were cheerful all the time and while leaving instructed their lieutenants to remain loyal to the Congress and carry out implicitly whatever instructions they got from the Congress authorities.

The deportation of their leaders and the hurry in which it was carried seemed to have agitated the Pathan community of Bombay. Even long after the removal of these leaders crowds of Pathans gathered round about the locality. They were heard discussing what led the Bombay Police Chief to take such a drastic step against their revered leader. Small groups of Pathans were seen discussing the same subject in the tea-shops and restaurants in Bhendi Bazar and Null Bazar.

In Aid of Desh Sevika Sangha.

—:o:—

BHARAT GUJARAT AMATEURS
Will Perform
"PRAJA TANTRA."

—:o:—

13th June Friday at 9 p.m. sharp
At Princess Theatre (Bhangwadi)
Rates as usual.

STOP PRESS.

GODHRA, June 10.

A batch of 13 Gurkha volunteers headed by Khadag Bahadur Singh while proceeding to Dharsana by the Peshawar Express on the 9th instant were detained by the local authorities who prevented them from going further. All were arrested on refusing to come down from the railway carriage and the carriage was detached.

News spread rapidly in the city and crowds of people flocked in the station yard.

Dr. Maneklal, Vice-President of the Panchmahal Zilla Samiti went to the station, inquired from the Magistrate and learnt that they were all to be prosecuted. The proceedings were conducted in the carriage.

Asked to give their names they replied that they did not want to take any part in the proceedings. Eventually all were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and were taken to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

National Flag Satyagraha.

—:o:—

A Letter To The Governor.

In the course of a letter to the Governor of Bombay, the Secretary, National Flag, Sholapur Satyagraha Committee, Poona, writes:—

Sir,—As the Secretary of the National Flag Sholapur Satyagraha Committee, I have to address this communication to you and to bring to your notice the treatment given by the Sholapur military authorities to non-violent and peaceful Satyagrahis entering the city of Sholapur with National Flags. I deem it my duty to acquaint you with these facts, as you are at the Head of the Government machinery in this Presidency and I hope that you will do your bit to put an end to them and see that the non-violent Satyagraha started there by the Maharashtra Kayadebhang Committee is met on at least clean ground.

The Maharashtra Kayadebhang Mandal, at its meeting held on the 25th May 1930, gave serious consideration to the Martial Law regime at Sholapur and especially the regulation prohibiting the display of the National Flag on pain of ten years' imprisonment and fine. The declaration of Martial Law in Sholapur has been looked upon as uncalled for by even the Liberals and other "sober-minded" politicians. The regulation putting a ban on the display of the National Flag was a stroke of even a worse policy, as it gave a wanton insult to the self-respect of India.

INSULT TO INDIA.

The National Flag is held in high honour all over India and now that the soul of India has been awakened by the magnificient movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, Indians will not brook that insult. I can assure you that immediately after this regulation was made public, young men all over Maharashtra began to think of starting Satyagraha against it. But as Satyagraha against a Martial Law Regulation was a novel idea and as it was hoped that the Martial Law, condemned as it was from all quarters, would soon be called off, no concerted action was taken against it. But when on the 23rd May the Martial Law regime was again prolonged indefinitely, and the Regulation insulting the Indian National Flag still was not cancelled, the Maharashtra Kayadebhang Mandal decided to launch the campaign of National Flag Sholapur Satyagraha and appointed a Sub-Committee of Mr. Harolikar and myself for the purpose. The Mandal was fully conscious of the grave nature of the punishments declared for breaking the Regulation but as no sacrifice is too great for maintaining the honour and dignity of the Indian National Flag was not canupon patriotic Indians to defy the Regulation in a thoroughly civil and non-violent way. In order to make the position of the Mandal quite clear, I may state that the Mandal has not started breaking any other Martial Law Regulation except the one against the National Flag. The insult to the National Flag is being resented by all and the indefinite prolongation of the Martial Law has left to self-respeteing Indians no other course upon than to defy the humiliating Regulation and be prepared for the consequences whatever they may be.

In accordance with the Resolution batches of three Flag Satyagrahis are being sent to Sholapur from the 28th of May 1930. The Satyagrahis are prepared for the heaviest sentences imposed by the Regulation but instead of being hauled up before the Magistrate they are being brutally assaulted and belaboured by the Military men there. I am attaching herewith renderings in English of the statements made by the three Satyagrahis that reached Sholapur on the evening of 20th of May 1930. To make persons naked and give them severe beating on the bare parts, to beat Satyagrahis with sticks and kicks for having refused to abuse Mahatma Gandhi, to belabour till he lay conscious, a Brahmin Satyagrahi for refusing to eat from a meatplate are acts that do little credit even to the Martial Law regime. The non-violent Satyagrahis are not felons or ordinary criminals and surely deserve to be treated in a human way. The authorities can inflict on them the heaviest imprisonments that Martial Law regulation allows but to subject them to prosecutions in simply to add insult to injury.

I am not writing this in a complaining mood. The Satyagrahis are prepared for anything while defending the honour of the National Flag. They will not be cowed down by such acts, on the other hand the tales of their patient heroic sufferings are already inspiring people with enthusiasm to join this struggle. On account of the ways of the military authorities, the Satyagrahis shall have also to change their tactics and force the Government to come to more repressive but less humiliating ways. The responsibility of any such action shall clearly be with the Government, who have refused to meet the Satyagrahis on clean grounds.

WITHDRAW THE REGULATION.

You can, however, still avert the future happenings by getting the humiliating regulation cancelled. The Satyagraha movement is not started for breaking all the Martial Law Regulations but is directed against the particular Regulation insulting the Indian National Flag. You have been reported to honour the Indian National Flag by saluting it while at Panchagani and you can therefore very well appreciate the sentiments of the people on this point. It will be an act of highest statesmanship to withdraw this Regulation forthwith and thus remove the cause of bitterness.

SHOLAPUR DAY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

To Be Observed To-morrow.

The Congress Bulletin says that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe Thursday 12th instant as the Sholapur Day.

THURSDAY'S PROCESSION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was an eye-witness to yesterday's procession and the impression we had was that it is not hopeless for India to be one nation.

In the procession there were members of all communities, Hindoos of all denominations, Ghattis, Deicanies, Brahmins, Gujaraties, Kanasseers, Parsis, Mahomedans, Borhas, Punjabees, people from Northern India, right upto Ceylonees all marching and fraternising in peace and harmoney, and what struck me most forceably was that Hindoos and Mahomedans drank water from the same glass.

This is really the manifestation of the awkening of a great nation.

The only think that now remains is to dash to pieces the foolish ideas of the so called class Hindo or Brahmins and the sooner the gates of the temples ane thrown open to all God's creatures Indian nationalism will grow in unity and strength.—Yours. etc.,

"NEUTRAL."

June 6.

26-6 A MONTH.

—:o:—

The Low Wages Paid To Indians.

"The conditions under which the Indian workers live and work are ghastly in the extreme", said Mr. A. A. Purcell in an address to the London Trades Council in mail week.

Mr. Purcell was a member of the British Trades Union Congress deputation which some years ago spent some months in India investigating labour conditions there.

Giving some wages figures, he said the native Indian driver of important mail trains got 26s. 6d. a month.

His Anglo-Indian colleague doing the same job received £24 a month, and the Britisher on that job got £49 a month plus bonus.

DOCTORS' PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

Dr. Maya Devi's Speech.

Dr. Maya Devi, M.D., of the Punjab, speaking at the doctors' meeting on Sunday asked the Swiss Federation Council to institute an Independent Commission of Inquiry into the violation of the law of humanity and of the Geneva Red Cross Conventions. She also called upon the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association of India to give proper attendance to any wounded and provide all medical treatment without any excuse whatsoever. Further she reminded them that 7 lacs of rupees had been given by India as a Trust so as to help in emergency cases like this or any other nature where medical help was required. If the Red Cross Association and the St. John Ambulance Association of the world neglected this demand of India today they must remember that India was one of the most important nations towards which the eyes of the whole world were fixed. They had got to treat Indians as their equal and all the other European and other nations must realise that they were a nation equal to their own. They had declared independence on the 26th of January six months back, the result of which was that their Satyagrahis were making sacrifices the extent of which is known to the world and in honour of which the meeting was organised, and so many previous speakers had spoken about it. She warned the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association that if they did not do their humanitarian work in the proper manner India would be entitled to withdraw the donations already given and stop any grants that they were getting. Dr. Mula Devi concluded by saying that medical practitioners could not remain aloof from the national movement.

MAHATMA KEPT IN COMPLETE ISOLATION.

Miss Slade Pleads For Humane Treatment

Mira Bai (Miss Slade) writes in "Young India":—

The question of Gandhiji's form of imprisonment now having been raised in the press, it will be as well for us to examinne the matter in detail.

When Gandhiji was snatched away at dead of night and carried off, without trial, to be locked up in Yeravada Jail as a State Prisoner under the provision of Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, we all asked ourselves, 'What does this mean, to be a State Prisoner?'

But no one could tell exactly In the official "Bombay Jail Manual" we could find the following regarding State Prisoners:

"When any person committed for safe custody under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, is placed in any prison an immediate report of the circumstances shall be made by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General. This report shall contain a record of the rank and name of the State prisoner, of the order directing his detention, of the provision made for his safe custody, of the special diet which he is to be issued, of the particular ward in which he is to be confined, and of his treatment generally; and the Inspector-General shall issue such orders on these subjects as he may consider necessary for the health and comfort of such prisoner, care being taken that such orders are not inconsistent with the instructions of Government regarding his treatment and safe custody. If no instructions have been issued by Government, the Inspector-General shall apply for the same. When a prisoner of this class is confined in a prison, a report in Form No. 59 shall be submitted on the 1st January and 1st July of each year."

But that could get us no further, and we have had to watch and wait.

COMPLETE ISOLATION.

Now after four weeks of watching and waiting we are beginning to get some idea. Gandhiji appears to be carefully and considerately treated with regard to material comforts. As he said himself, when I saw him on 21st May, "All my needs (material) are seen to most attentively I may say they are anticipated before I realise them myself." That is the bright side of the treatment. The dark side he hardly mentioned—the complete isolation in which he is being kept.

So it appears that to be a State prisoner, for Gandhiji, means this: That he has kind and careful treatment with regard to material needs, but that he is strictly isolated from human contract.

Let us now see what this isolation means. According to the Prison Laws it is regarded as a special form of punishment, and one that is to serve that it may be carried out under special supervision, medical and otherwise.

We will let the Prison Rules speak for themselves.

The following quotation are taken from the "Bombay Jail Manual" (Rules prescribed by the Government of Bombay) revised edition 1927.

Dealing with 'Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment' in Chapter XXVII paragraph 602b it is stated:—

"Prisoners ordered to be treated in the separate division should be provided with separate accommodation apart from ordinary prisoners, but not so as to involve anything of the nature of separate confinement unless specially ordered as a prison punishment." (Italics mine).

This punishment of separate confinement is defined as follows:

"Separate confinement means such confinement with or without labour as secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of other prisoners and allows him not less than one hour's exercise per diem and to have his means in association with one or more other prisoners." 'Chapter XXXIII Offences and Punishments" paragraph 703 (12).

It will be noticed that this is less severe than Gandhiji's form of confinement, as he is cut off from all communication with other prisoners even at meal times. His isolation seems to conform more closely to what is termed 'solitary confinement,' and which is defined as follows:

"Solitary confinement is such confinement as entirely secludes the prisoner both from sight of and communication with other prisoners" (Chapter XVII, 'Convicted Prisoners,' paragraph 415).

Whether Gandhiji is entirely secluded from the sight of other prisoners. I do not know, but any way for the rest the strictness of his isolation seems to come under the head of solitary confinement.

Let us now see with what seriousness the authorities view the severity of solitary confinement.

Chapter XVII, 'Convicted Prisoners':

420. "No prisoner shall be placed in solitary confinement until he has been examined by the Medical Officer and certified in Register No. 32 to be fit to undergo the punishment."

423. "Every prisoner in solitary confinement shall be visited daily by the Superintendent and Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate."

And we may further note how isolation is graded as a punishment. In Chapter XXXIII paragraph 103, Separate confinement and cellular confinement stand Nos. 12 and 13 in a long list of 14 different kinds of punishments which may be awarded by the Superintendent. In the same chapter paragraph 705, it is stated that punishments are divided into major and minor punishments and under minor punishments we find 'separate confinement for not more than 14 days' and under major punishments 'separate confinement for a period exceeding 14 days.'

Just recently, 17th April, 1930, some further instructions have been issued by the Government of Bombay regarding the separation of convicted prisoners into three classes. It is stated in these instructions, that: "Prisoners in class 'A' will have, as far as may be practicable, separate cell accommodation a few useful articles of furniture, 'reasonable facilities for association' and exercise and suitable sanitary and bathing arrangements."

HEAVY MENTAL STRAIN.

So it comes to this that, though Gandhiji is given considerate treatment, special food, and has been examined by special doctors (all of which has been announced by the Government in the press) he is at the same time undergoing a punishment which is admitted, by the officials themselves, to be one of the severest and most nerve-breaking which it is in their power to award (and of this the Government has made nothing in the press),

Gandhiji, owing to his extraordinary mental control can bear this strain, but even so, continued treatment of this kind is bound to tell on his general health.

In this connection I may quote a passage from Sjt. Shankarlal Banker's statement given in "Young India," April 19th, 1923, on his release from Yeravada Jail, where he had been imprisoned with Gandhiji.

"While animal comforts are well looked after, he (Gandhiji) is mentally starved. The allowance of books is no doubt a very great comfort, but the unnecessary isolation imposed upon him is severely felt by him. Immediately after our admission to the Yeravada Prison, I was taken away from him ..... we never expected to be separated ..... After about two months' separation I was sent back to him, and I rendered such humble service as I was capable of. He needs oil massage every evening, but he would not have it from any but friends." Whilst, therefore, my being with him may perhaps have been soothing, the isolation from other prisoners remained and remains till this day. It is so utterly unnecessary. The other ordinary prisoners are not isolated unless they are bad characters. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, rightly regards this as an additional punishment."

This was seven years ago. The same thing, only more so, is happening again to-day.

What can be the advantage, from the Government point of view, in punishing Gandhiji in this fashion? There are countless numbers of his friends and associates in jail to-day, and there should be nno difficulty in arranging for him to have suitable and sufficient companionship.

The Government can do itself no good either in the eyes of India or the world by refusing this humane consideration.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd zoor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 10.

Previous Closing Rate	14.16
To-day's Opening Rate	14.13
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.16
Difference	Nil

Broach Expectations Rs. 240-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 10.

Previous Closing Rate	7.64
To-day's Opening Rate	7.46
Difference	—18
To-day's Closing Rate	7.41
Difference	—23

THE ASSAULT—AND AFTER.

Bombay Muslims' Sympathy With Maulana Ahmed Saeed.

HIS APPEAL FOR FORGIVENESS TO ASSAILANTS.

One palpable result of the dastardly assault made on Maulana Ahmad Saeed on Friday night was that next day, i.e., on Saturday night, eager listeners gathered together at Halai Mohalla in much larger numbers than could ever be imagined, reaching a record figure of 15,000 persons. Thus the assault on the Maulana went a long way in bringing about a far greater awakening among the Mussalmans of Bombay than his sermons were able to achieve. That night the Maulana reached Halai Mohalla in a procession which was a thoroughly representative one in Bombay. He was brought in a procession, much against his will, as the local Mussalmans wanted to demonstrate their sympathy with him.

It was at about 12-30 a.m. when the Maulana stood up, amidst cries of Allah-o-Akbar to deliver his usual sermon. In the beginning he referred at length to the cowardly assault made on him by the hirelings of some unknown agency which could not but be hostile to the cause of India's freedom, a cause on which depended the integrity and freedom of the Islamic world. He remarked that it was a blot on the fair name of Bombay, so well-known for its hospitality, that a guest as he was should have been treated in the manner known to all. He warned the Bombay Mussalmans not to kill their devoted workers whose number was so small, for if they followed that practice, whence would the real workers come? He exhorted them not to fight amongst themselves as it was un-Islamic to do so. "Let them", said the Maulana, "who are not with us to-day, keep quiet and give us an opportunity to serve the Mussalmans and the country. Honest differences of opinion should not turn brothers into enemies!"

JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS.

He then in his characteristically chaste and elegant Urdu, referred to the story of Joseph and his brothers and declared that he did not entertain base feelings of revenge against the perpetrators of the crime: they were mere hirelings of some agency, known or unknown and the ignorant folk did not know whether what they were doing or what they did, was in the service of Islam or not. He then demonstrated the nobility of his inner soul by declaring: "In the name of God, I forgive those ignorant fellows and I request you, as my hosts, to forgive them as well." The Maulana then paused for a moment for a reply from the audience. There was some murmur of dissent and the people said that they would take revenge. "No", said the Maulana, "this is not good, when I who have been the victim of their wrath have forgiven them, you should also purge your hearts of all feelings of revenge." The audience then unanimously said: "We, too, forgive them." This evoked cries of "Allah-o-Akbar' which lasted for some time.

The Maulana then said: "I thank God that my blood has done much more work than all my sermons put together. I offer my gratitude to God that the drops of the blood of my body have not gone in vain and have created a deep awakening in my people. During all these sermons I have not referred to anybody by name; I have contented myself with discussing fundamental principles only. Therefore the assault made on me means that they want to terrorise such Mussalmans as want to help their countrymen to become free." He then referred in pathetic tone to the sufferings the Moplahs suffered some years ago and the sufferings which the people of Peshawar were undergoing to-day and exhorted the audience to join the present movement not for their own sake, but for the sake of their Peshawar brethren, for the sake of coming generations who would bless them for winning freedom for them. After this the Maulana spoke for more than an hour on the glorious martyrdom of Imam Husain and the lessons it conveyed to the entire world. The description was so stirring that several persons were actually weeping.

When the sermon was over, Mr. Fateh Muhammad Khandvani presented the Maulana with a Kashmir shawl and a Jubba and in his brief speech thanked the Maulana for his words of advice and guidance.

As the Mussalmans present there were afraid that there might be a further assault by the Mavalis, they wanted to take the Maulana in a procession to Dr. Gour's house. But the Maulana refused. A few persons, therefore, accompanied the Maulana as far as his destination. It was 3 o'clock when the Maulana left Halai Mohalla in a motor car amidst deafening cries of Allah-o-Akbar.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Three letters which appeared in your columns on June 4th, 5th and 6th have just been brought to my notice as Joint Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross Society. The first from Mr. V. C. Setalvad, the second from Sir Chunilal Mehta and the third from our famous friend whose name we have seen so often "Pro Bono Publico". As there seems to be a misunderstanding somewhere in connection with the duties done or left undone by the Red Cross Society members, I feel that it is only fair to the Society to try and explain matters.

In his letter Mr. Setalvad quite correctly quotes our claim to be "absolutely non-political, non-Governmental and non-sectarian." any sick or wounded man, woman or child has a claim on us "irrespective of his or her antecedents" (to again quote Mr. Setalvad).

When the riots took places in Bombay during the mill strike in 1929 help was given to Hindus and Muslims alike by the Society. This has invariably been our policy.

A meeting of the General Committee took place on April 10th when of course the situation was calmer and when the purely political nature of the Congress Movement and the fact that it was to be absolutely non-violent made it appear that our help would not be needed. The next meeting was called for May 23th, the long pause between meetings being due to the usual May vacation. Meanwhile, the Propaganda Sub-Committee feeling at their meetings that help should be offered called a special meeting of the Sub-Committee on May 26th (two days before Mr. Setalvad visited Sir Chunilal Mehta) and passed a resolution for presentation to the General Committee as follows.—

(1). That in view of the present civil disturbances in Bombay —The Red Cross Ambulance presented by Sir Dorab Tata be utilized in the transport of sick and injured;

(2). Necessities for medical treatment be supplied on requisition by official or unofficial bodies or as may otherwise be found desirable for the relief of sick and injured persons; and

(3). That in accordance with the strictly non-political character of the Red Cross this offer of aid to the injured be communicated impartially to the Government of Bombay and the public.

This Resolution was placed before the General Committee on the 28th and unanimously passed and Dr. Kapadia (Joint Honorary Secretary, Propaganda) was asked to make all arrangements for insuring the new Ambulance (lately presented by Sir Dorab Tata) and engaging a driver and wardboy to accompany same also to instal a "First Aid Outfit". This was done at once and letters were sent by Dr. Kapadia to the Government and Police and to the Congress and Khalifat Committees offering the use of the outfit for the transport of sick and wounded. Had Mr. Setalvad called at the office of the Red Cross I feel sure he would have been quite satisfied that things were being done to help by the Society.

A busy man with as many interests as our Chairman cannot spare time for all the Sub-Committee meetings nor to be always in the office—but there is always some authorised and informed person on duty there willing and ready to give any information. Mr. Setalvad can be forgiven for his quite natural mistake in thinking that the Red Cross Society receives a "substantial annual donation" from the Municipality—this should be so of course, for if we had more support we could immediately take charge with fully equipped ambulances, etc., should crises such as the present one arise—as it is, we receive nothing from the Corporation toward our work, and in reply to our appeals for help from the Municipal Funds during recent years we have always been informed that such a grant was impossible. I rang up Mr. Setalvad as soon as I saw his letter and invited him to come to the office, this he kindly did at once and I think we were able to satisfy him that we were doing everything our limited means and the strictly "Non-Party" character of our constitution would allow. Naturally our being non-political kept us out of things until there were sick men to think of, and sick men are a different story!

The greatest pleasure the Red Cross has always given its workers has been the knowledge that we are there for "all" sufferers of whatever creed or political belief.

—Yours, etc.,

HILDA FLANDERS,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Branch,
Indian Red Cross Society.
Telephone No. 24468.
Ground Floor,
Town Hall.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen Sir Chunilal's letter in your issue of the 5th June. He has in this letter conveniently neglected to refer to things which he stated to me at the interview and the attitude he took up at the time.

He refers in his letter about my not being a member of the Red Cross Society. He thus hints that non-members need not interfere. This reference of his is quite in keeping with the attitude he took up at the interview. He there definitely stated that the Red-Cross Society was not maintained by public funds and that the public had no business to expect anything from it. He also said that the Fancy-fetes etc. that were organized by the Society were visited by people with a view to enjoy themselves. And, therefore, it was not the function of the Society to give relief to sufferers in such disturbances. I am, however, glad to find from his letter to the Press that other members of the Red-Cross Society are not in agreement with this view and that they resolved to give every help in the matter.

He has referred to some letters written to him by Mrs. Raiji. I do not know to which particular letter he refers but I do know of two letters written to him by Mrs. Raiji. In these letters she had made it clear that I accompanied her mainly at her own request. She also mentions that her impression after the interview was that in Sir Chunilal's opinion the Red-Cross Society was not expected to give any help or relief to the public in the event of such disturbances. She also mentions that I was not offensive to Sir Chunilal either in my manners or in my tone.

The following paragraph from her letter to Sir Chunilal speaks for itself.

"It is, therefore, a matter of double regret to me to be told by a person in your position that the purpose of the Fund would not permit it to be used for the object I requested you to use it for."

"I am writing this, therefore, to request you to let me know definitely if I am wrong or have misapprehended your remarks in that connection. No one would be more glad than myself to learn that what was said perhaps in the heat of the moment did not give a correct impression of your position. If you agree, I would once more repeat my request that a part of the fund be sanctioned for relieving sufferers in the hospitals already within the scope of the Red-Cross work, or those recently established."

When Sir Chunilal says that I was offensive in every way I would request him to give publicity to these letters of Mrs. Raiji in full instead of referring to any convenient portions. If he does not do so I hope Mrs. Raiji will do so, in fairness to me.

I have always respected Sir Chunilal, and the tone and the language assumed by him at the meeting, haughty as they were, were taken by me as his natural prerogative and I have never complained about them. I wish he ponders about that rather than charging me as offensive in every way.—Yours, etc.

V. C. SETALVAD.

Setalvad Road,
Bombay, June 7.

GRADUATES' SWADESHI PLEDGE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Lest it might be said that nothing is being done by the Committee appointed at the graduates' public meeting of the 3rd instant, I beg to inform the graduates through your paper that certain concrete proposals are being considered with a view to their being placed before the Committee which is expected to meet shortly. Since the date of the meeting several graduates have signed the pledge. Their names are as follows:—

Mr. Kushaldas K. Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Insurance Agent.
Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, B.A., Merchant.
Mr. Harilal Odhavji Gandhi, B. A.
Mr. Hiralal M. Shah, Solicitor.
Mr. Vithaldas J. Divecha, Solicitor.
Mr. Narotam J. Divecha.
Mr. Krishnaram J. Divecha.
Mr. Champaklal A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. Nagardas Ranchoddas Sanghvi.
Dr. Keshavlal M. Shah, Medical Practitioner.
Mr. Sadashiv J. Mahimtura, Solicitor.
Mr. M. D. Muzumdar, B.A., merchant.
Mr. Dwarkadas J. Vora, B.A., LL.B.

The pledge may be signed by any graduate without reference to his standing and the same may be forwarded to the undersigned for publication. I am enclosing the form of the pledge.—Yours, etc.

THAKURDAS P. MUNIM.

65, Esplanade Road,
Bombay June 9.

As a support to the national movement and as an expression of our protet against the repressive methods adopted by Government in dealing with the present national movement culminating in incarceration of the trusted leaders of the people and in shocking atrocities perpetrated on the masses, we, the Graduates of the Bombay University of ten years' standing and over hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use Swadeshi goods as far as available and to boycott British goods in every way possible and to carry on the propaganda for Swadeshi and boycott until the attainment of Swaraj by India.

Signature. Occupation. Address.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. A. Examination Result.

The following students have passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay, held in April last:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

K M Kapadia, H R Karnik, D G Palekar, Lila K Wagle, Ena Fernandes-Velloz, B M Buchia, J H Dave, M L Dantwala, D S Agashe, S V Chandrashekharaiya, S A Shinde, R R Deshpande, C G Joshi, R D Laddu, V A D M Hamdani A L Dias, S K Angadi, L V Gurjar, R K Ranade, V D Thawani, M S Pandit, B R Patel, M T Makhija.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

K G Akshikar, N K Desai, H J Godiwala, D D Kamat, N M Bapat, J H Bhatt, J T Chitnis, R D Chitnis, Subhadra K Dave, G K Deshpande, M R Deshpande, G V Gavankar, V V Jambhekar, G P Joshi, P W Kharkar, B D Kothare, V M Lineswala, B N Lokur, R N Merchant, Lila K Mitra, A K Patwardhan, G K Phadke, K J Save, M P Vaidya, U K Abdul Majid, F A Rabady, Perin B Bilimoria, Ketayun H. Cama, Mehroo J Davar, Josephine L DeMello, Mary F Fonseca, Maggie R Gonsalves, Homai M. Kheshwala, Shirin D Mistri, N H Mohmed, Homai S. Nariman, Freny B Nicholson, Coomie D Petit, Homai M. Treasuryvala, Sheroo P Bhagat, Falak J F Chaiwala, P C Gomes, Sushila B Rane, Dhun S Talpade, Piloo F Vajifdar, J B Wadia, E H Lobo, D V Sathe, R M Waghmare, R M Desai, C N Patwardhan, M D Hombal R V Joshi, J S Modgi, M P Nene, B A Mundas, C H Bhabha, M A Dhotre, Peruiz N Dubash, C L Gheevala, D R Munsif, P S Pavri, R H Thakore, S R Bhandari, P L Bora, B V Desai, C V Desai, D M Desai, R R Desai, R S Gavankar, G S Karbhari, V B Kasotia, V J Kutmutia, B M Majmudar, M K Mandovia, D A Motala, S R Mundkur, S M Muzumdar, Y S Pandit, L A Parmar, M G Pittie, G H Rajadhyaksha, J V Rajadhyaksha, P M Rebello, D R Samant, J S Savant, P K Sawant, A U Shah, R G Shah, T P Shah, P H Shukla, V K Telang, R D Tiwari, P G Vyas, J N Chubb, J M Dave, P H Valavalker, V V Karandikar, D H Marathe, K S Nadkarni, V P Rege, G K Sohani, Y A Sunthankar, S M Tamhane, M C Vaidya, J B Wagh, U K Benegal, G N Desai, P A P D'Souza, C C Patel, R N Shukla, Agelne Colaco, Shanta N Bhalerao, Vimala S Devadhar, N P Gune, I N Abhyankar, Venoo Abhyanker, S V Gadgil M A Karandikar, V G Kulkarni, V K Lahane, G B Panse, I S Pawate, G P Pitale, M V Purandare, R N Shukla, R K Wani, M K Deshpande, S D Mainkar, A M Kale, G V Tagare, Z Mohammad, C B Bhangale, R K Chinchlikar, G S Damle, D R Dixit, G A Kshirsagar, K V Kulkarni, K V Ogale, N P Parasnis, L V Sane, V T Shetye M P Soman, S S Neglur, B B Naik, G A Narsapur, G R Soman, A Bashiruddin, V M Deshpande, H Mohamed, S A Ranade, I Y Anegundi, N G Argade, P N Driver, G V Halbhavi, D K Jayaphalkar, S V Kale, A A R Sab, N T Thakur, N P Varma, P D Jadeja, T K N Pillay, G L Chandratreya, Sita S Deshpande, K N Mahishi, D D Patankar, P S Patel, P M Shintre, L M Ghoda, K A Joshi, R M Dave, P J Pathak, B M Shah, R C Vyas, M M Patel, N J Bhatt, K K Chhaya, B H Shah, D A Trivedi, C H Desai, C K Desai, A M Gandhi, A M Joshi, A J Joshi, N P Mehta, P N Mehta, B M Sheth, D V Thacker, K B Vyas, C N Patel, I A Patel, R M Sheth, C R Trivedi, S J Trivedi, N N Desai, S G Oza, S C Parikh, O C Doshi, N M Aijani, A W Hingorani, G A Ramrakhiani, M S Thawani, P A Advani, H A Critcheli, K C Panjawani, R A Sujan, B H Gajra.

PASS.

C G Pitkar, C H Champaneria, V T Choubal, R K Gupte, V W Gupte, P L Jadhav, Nalini B Madgavkar, M M Karmarkar, K M Merchant, B G Mudholkar, S V Nilkund, R D Tamhankar, D P Randeria, D Abraham, Hira N Bhiwandiwalla, S Das, Gladys M. D'Monte, Rose Pereira, D Y Dande, Dina N Master, J A Gomes, A P Pereira, P B Patkar, V D Chitale, R M Kinikar, G K Kirkire, V G Phatak, M N Rege, Navaj F Wadia, G H Broker, D J Patel, B P Raval, P P Vyas, G R Katti, K G Tapas, D E Belker, N R Bodas, L R Dave, B N Gor, A P Shah, S Baptista, Serene A Dastur, R K Gandhi, A C Kapadia, F R Kewalramani, R S Mundale, E A Pires, V M Barve, M G Chitale, R P Cholia, K P Dadkar, B M Desai, D N Desai, H M Desai, S V Desai, Y D Desai, G B Deshpande, K T Gadre, J T Kanaiya, S R Katre, B B Khambatta, V K Khare, C R Mandalia, R V Mehta, V V Mehta, G V Mogre, H F Mudaraddi, R M Pajwani, V H Pandit, J C Pandya, S T Parekh, B J Patel, C D Patel, C R Rajani, D G Raje, A V Sejpal, B T Shah, K S Shah, N A Shah, G H G M Shaikh, S A Shiroor, K K Shrotriya, V B Sonwany, S N Talati, A T Tarkas, B M Thakrar, S V Trivedi, S F Vajifdar, M S Zarapkar, V H Anjaria, D J Behramkamdin, N K Bhatt, S Bhawan, D Bose, R A Chandorkar, M R Chhatrapati, B B Chitre, K J Chitre, M M Chitre, G F Choksy, B D Contractor, V S Dabholkar J H Dadyseth, S R Dali, B R Deodhar, J R Desai, K C Desai, N N Desai, R J Desai, T C Desai, Shanta V Deshpande, S W Dhurandhar, S N Dixit, E D Fernandes, B Fonseca, D H Ghanekar, F N Gheewalla, T M Gujarathi, D V Gupte, G V Gupte, V U Hindlekar, H C Jani, K N Jussawalla, K S Kaikini, V V Kakodker, M G Kapadia, R V Kini, V V Kini, J Luis, B G Maduskar, K R Mandale, J D Maru, K M Mehta, K A Mehta, P C Mewawala, G W Momin, B V Nadkarni, R B Naik, S A Nimkar, S D Pandya, S B Pardiwalla, K H Parveez, A V Patankar, N P Patravali, P A Pendurkar, M G Pethe, V K Phadake, G P Phanse, S C Rele, F F X Rocha, M P Samant, R M Sanjanwala, S T Shah, N N Shroff, F M Umrigar, V Y Vaidya, A N Vansia, M V Vijayakar, H G Wandrekar, J T Zanzibarwala, Dhunmai D Anklesaria, G P Dandnaik, C T Joshi, D B Kapadia, Freny Lalkaka, D C Kolli, C B Shah, R S Abhyankar, L K Amin, G G Bhide, R C Borgaonker, D D Vania, L V Deshpande, S L Gavankar, Blossy Pereira, Laura Fernandez, Mani R Mehta, C C Mazmudar, N V Vashi, M S Patwardhan, M G Shinde, B G Bhandarker, G B Gokhale, S D Joshi, N D Kulkarni, S V Kulkarni, S P Kulkarni, P R Vaze, B M Bendre, B G Date, T A Mutalik, R B Sagar, R Y Sholapurkar, Beatrice Braganza, Ala Desai, Silla Rustomji, K R Vinchurkar, N W Joshi, R A Adke, D L Deshpande, D B Karnik, M S Khadilkar, L G Patwardhan, S V Sohoni, Andumati B Arte, P G Biniwale, N V Deo, Sulochana Khandekar, N V Kulkarni, S R Kulkarni, S R Pantsachiv, V G Patwardhan, V R Patwardhan, K V Pote, M V Sane, S G Sane, T E Shimpi, M G Sompi, G K Yerawadekar, J U Mehta, B C Naik, B S Patil, G D Tiwari, V H Kadiwal, K K Kallore, R T Kaveri, H B Kulkarni, R H Mangoli, M S Minajgi, N N Mudgal, N T Puranik, G B Nirantar, R B Phadnis, H S Joshi, J A Pandhareraje, G R Tulsibagwale, V R Wadekar, S M I Kadri, H D Deshpande, B S Hiray, S C Javali, N M Joshi, K A Kembhavi, R K Khadilkar, G R Kolarkar, T T Lodhi, R G A Musal, B L Oza, V V Panchanadikar, M B Patil, G L Purohit, R B Saswade, D P Shikhare, D S Tamboli, C M Vastrad, S B Warke, N L Abhyankar, P M Ajagaonkar, B G Arbatti, M K Astagi, B G Bapat, V K Bavare, P C Bendre, D B Bhandare, C I Bonde, M N Burse, C B Charati, N R Chaudhary, P G Chipalkatti, S N Dave, S S Deshpande, W H Deshpande, D H Dharap, N J Diwanji, A G Durve, N M Ganpule, S S Gavade, P S Ghanekar, V G Godbole, R M Gore, H N Gujar, N N Hammantgad, V H Herekar, V B Inamdar, S A Jall, N M Joglekar, S B Jonapur, D R Joshi, P P Joshi, R B Joshi, N G Kalkundrikar, B P Kalvade, S T Karnik, J V Kelkar, S B Kendamath, D A Keskar, P L Khadilkar, G T Khanzode, A B Kulkarni, D V Kulkarni, G G Kulkarni, G G Kulkarni, K R Kulkarni, S G Kulkarni, S N Kulkarni, T H Kurahatti, R J Lala, S B Limsay, V D Mahajan, C D Mehta S D Mehta, M V Mellegatti, S S Murgudkar, B B Naik, J R Naik, S S Nikam, N P Pai, G V Palkar, J V Palkar, K M Patel, D R Patil, S K Patil, T K Patil, N N Patwari, B G Prabhune, P R Punde, S Y Raje Bhosale, G V Ranade, B R Raut, S S Sakri, M B Sawant, H M Shah, G Y Sahane, G S Shete, P N Sohoni, H B Sujansingani, K S Talghatti, G V Tanksale, M D Tenginkai, N G. Thuse, B A Vaidya, B L Vashi, D A Desai, R S Kop, Piroja M Master, C A Thakur, N S Bartakke, R N Bhadre, K D Gujarathi, P V Joglekar, P E Palsikar, R V Patasakar, G L Rajeshwar, R R Rupsad, J M Sirdeshpande, D T Deshpande, S G Ghargi, T M Harpanhalli, J K Joshi, A S Mulgund, R B Pardeshi, D Y Shahane, G K Teggi, V B Toro, J L Kalyonkar, P C Shah, P C Dhru, V M Mehta, A A Shukla, K V Bhatt, D P Parmar, R B Shah, R M Shah, D M Trivedi, N J Trivedi, R C Vasa, T P Kansara, G C Parikh, A K Pathak, U N Acharya, R D Bhatt, J J Dave, R A Dave, D L Kothari, N U Pandya, P P Barot, V C Dave, M Y Engineer, H K Shaik, D G Mehta, P T Chhaya, C N Gosalia, N M Kaji, K K Lalani, S B Mehta, V A Mehta, A K Shah, C A Shah, M M Shah, S N Shintre, D H Shukla, B K Trivedi, H P Bakriwala, D J Bakshi, N N Bhagat, K H Bhagwati, A G Chavan, B M Chudasama, C H Dalal, C K Desai, H K Desai, K T Desai, S P Desai, L C Doshi, N M Doshi, M N Dumasia, M Y Gaekwad, H G Gosai, G P Kale, C L Kantharia, S S Karnik, S C Maharaja, N P Majmundar, B C Mehta, M A Mehta, R K Mehta, S P Mehta, B G Modi, P K Modi, C N Parikh, A V Patel, A P Patel, C T Patel, J M Patel, M M Patel, M T Patel, M I Patel, S U Patel, K M Shah, S M Sheth, B N Vaidya, N H Vaishnav, N M Vasavada, H C Vin, R F Vyas, U D Bhatt, B J Chokshi, B R Mehta, M M Patel, J B Solomon, M V Patel, A P Vaishnav, A M Bhatt, R T Shah, G H Desai, C M Parikh, K V Marathe, M A A Sayyid, H R Bhambani, K J Bijlani, L M Chandiramani, B C Harpalani, R B Khattar, R H Lalwani, N P Bharvani, Radhi M Idnani, P S Khalsa, P H Lala, P G Malani, K E Tinani, P T Tolwani, Lachmi H Wadhwani, A J D'Souza, D B Shah, R B Ambwani, V W Balchandani, Ena L M D'Abreo, K P Machani, S K Mirchani, K J Dewan, T J Kirpalani, D V Mirchandani, G T Mirchandani, R P Shahani, C V Wadhvana, B M Raval, D P Nagdev.

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Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:—

The James Taylor Prize—To No. 451 (Anglene Colaco).

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—To No. 862 (V. D. Thavani).

The Jamse Taylor Prize—To No. 172 (M. L. Dantwala).

The Bhau Daji Prize—To No. 560 (R. R. Deshpande).

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship—To No. 443 (S. V. C. Aiya).

The Cobden Club Medal—To No. 608 (A. L. Dias).

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahalvi Scholarship—To No. 105 (B. M. Buchia).

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship—To No. 855 (L. V. Gurjar.)

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship in Arts—To No. 1062 (N. N. Desai).

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I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

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B. C.

"MY DAUGHTER COULD NOT HAVE A BETTER HUSBAND".

What Sj. Sen Gupta's Mother-in-Law Says On His Arrest.

Cambridge.—A letter describing her husband's arrest was received by her widowed mother in Cambridge from Mrs. Sen Gupta, the English wife of the imprisoned Mayor of Calcutta, who was reported to be keeping vigil outside the Alipore Gaol, Calcutta, on being refused permission to visit him.

Mrs. Sen Gupta, formerly Miss Nellie Gray, stated in her letter that she did not witness her husband's arrest. Expecting it, he had been careful to ensure that she should not be present.

Mrs. Gray was worried by the report (since denied) that her son-in-law had gone on hunger-strike.

"I love the dear boy. I love them both. They are, such a devoted couple" she told me.

"I never knew husband and wife more fond of each other," Mrs. Gray added. "Nellie was determined to have him, and she has stuck to him through thick and thin. She has very strong views on Anglo-Indian marriages, and holds that when an English girl marries an Indian, India must become her home in every sense of the word, and she has thrown herself whole-heartedly into all her husband's affairs.

"I have not worried, because I knew she was happy in her love. I cannot say anything good enough about my son-in-law, and if the term a white man can be applied to a black man, then it applies to him. My daughter could not have a better husband."

Although she left Cambridge 31 year ago and has since been home only once, seven years ago, there are still those who well remember Miss Nellie Gray as a fine dancer and a great favourite in the ball-rooms of Cambridge.—"Daily News."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT WILL FORGE AHEAD

Bad Days For Maharajas: Epidemics In Nizam's State.

AN ASTRONOMICAL FORECAST.

The following are extracts from an astronomical forecast for the year beginning from April 1930, by Pandit Shanker Shastri of Dharwar:—

There seem to be some anxious moments for the British Parliament. There might be a fresh election owing to the defeat of the Labour Party. There will be very important changes in Government. The relations with foreign powers might give rise to anxiety and the bonds of friendship will be loose.

RAIN-FALL.

There will be good fall in N. W. provinces, Surat, Berar, Marwar, from Katak to Madras, Gujrat, Konkan, Malva, Southern parts of Vindhya mountains, Karnatak, Ujjaini, West of Bombay Presidency, Kashmere, Bihar, Dravid, Tamila Andhra and in the forest and also in the mountain tracts.

The rain-fall will be moderate in Bengal, Mysore, Northeast of Nizam's Dominions, neighbouring parts of Patna, Sind, adjoining tracts of Delhi and the Punjab.

There shall be scanty rain-fall in South-West of the Nizam's Dominions, Tirhut and Padmak.

The monsoon will commence between 1st and 7th June, begining from Colombo. It will reach Karwar between 10th and 15th June, 18th and 20th Bombay Presidency. There is a chance of rain-fall throughout the Maharastra between 21st and 25th. Within the next few days it will reach Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central Provinces, within a week from 7th July and it will overtake Cutch, Marwar, Rajputana, United Provinces and the Punjab.

At the beginning, the rain-fall is moderate. From 15th July to 4th August there will be heavy rain-fall. Due to unfavourable gales, the country from Himalayas to the Ganges, Maharashtra, Kattiawar and Marwar shall have to experience anxious times. There are chances of floods in the Punjab due to heavy rains. Towns and cities will have to suffer on account of lightning and winds. Madras, Baroda and Mysore, may experience much difficulties on account of heavy rains.

There shall be sudden break in rain-fall in Karnatak during August and September. There will be great troubles on sea due to the tempestuous winds.

TRADE.

Foreign trade will prosper at the beginning of the year and will suffer loss at the end of the year. Internal trade will be moderate. There will be growth of industry during the year. The prices of food stuffs and especially those of oil seeds such as linseed, cotton-seed and castor seeds, will rise. Jute trade will at times flourish and at others will suffer a fall.

This year the Coal trade will bring much more weath and the contractors will have good harvest. Railway and other traffic by road will flourish to an appreciable degree. There is some fear for cotton, ginning factories and go-downs of cotton bales. The prices of cotton will ultimately rise, especially in June, September, October and December.

DISSATISFACTION.

Referring to India he says;—

More dissatisfaction will be seen in the country. There will be greater number of murders and riots. There are chances of strikes and accidents. There will be no mutual good will between the Government and the people. The non-violent movement about Civil Disobedience will progress to a great extent. Secret plots, murders, riots and revolts will make head way.

BAD FINANCES.

A very severe type of epidemic will prevail in the country. Suicides, accidents and deaths not dreamt of will be experienced. The country will lose a famous political leader. The financial condition of the country will not be satisfactory. This year the leaders in the country will all join in the settlement of the political situation and administration of the country. The party faction in the Legislative Councils will disappear. Important resolutions will be passed. The prestige of the leaders of the people will be heightened. There will be some disturbance in the local self-government.

There are more chances of the release of political prisoners and especially the release of those in the Maharastra and Central Provinces. People will be in great anxiety in regard to Government's use of military force against political agitators.

MORE MONEY FOR ARMY.

During the year the Land Acquisition and the Land Revenue Acts will be revised. More budget provisions will be made for the Military and Naval expediture. There will be a heated discussion about this and the elected members will leave the Councils. There seem to be some chances of imposing more taxes on articles required by all.

MAHATMA WILL FAST.

There will be some anxiety about the health of Mahatma Gandhi, who will try to collect funds to a great extent. He will change his opinion about political movement. For some reasons or other he will undertake fasting. The Indian National Congress will meet with great success. There will be many changes in the All-India Congress Committee.

The efforts of the Viceroy for securing Dominion Status to India will be crowned with success. The science of acromatics will much advance. Some of the Hindu leaders will attend the Round Table Conference. The Independent Party may be influenced to attend the Conference, as the Parliament will give some assurance. India will attain Dominion Status in a very short time. India will be styled as nation by itself by about the year 1941.

This year is unfavourable to the Chiefs and Maharajas of Indian States; one or two chiefs will be dissatisfied.

There will be more deaths among children. One of the British statesmen wishing the welfare of India will leave the world.

EPIDEMIC IN NIZAM'S STATE.

This year epidemics will prevail throughout the world and especially in France, Italy and Rumania, Sholapur, the Nizams States and Calcutta. During the whole of the year, the Saturn and Jupiter being in opposition in the Zodiac, the country between Ayodhya and Lunca, will have the bitter experience of hunger and of weapons.

There will be a birth of an ascetic in the Royal family of Nepal.

SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The Secretary, The Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti Ahmedabad, writes:—

Dharasana:—The last raid on the Dharasana Depots was carried out on the 6th instant. It was a desire of the organisers to send only a limited number of strong self-controlled Satyagrahis, but as all the Satyagrahis who were in the Camp were very anxious for raiding the Depots, 150 Satyagrahis were allowed to march. Sjt. Dinkar Mehta, Sjt. Kantilal Parekh, Sjt. Dahyabhai of Bardoli, Sjt. Marutisingh of Panch Mahal were severely beaten. 75 Satyagrahis were carried to the hospital in a serious condition. Sjt. Marutisingh fainted. Sjt. Dahyabhai had got a fresh wound on the head.

GUJARAT COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

The students studying at the Gujarat College as well as the students who have passed the Matriculation examination this year, resolved in a meeting held yesterday which was attended by about 900 students, that they would suspend their studies so long as Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai are in jail and so long as our movement of independence does not come to a satisfactory conclusion. It should be noted that this resolution was passed unanimously.

PLEADERS SUMMONED.

The Joint Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad has intimated to 22 pleaders of Ahmedabad that they should see him personally and give reasons for their failure to attend cases that were standing on their names on the 14th and 15th April. (They did not attend the Law Courts in honour of Sjt. Jawaharlal's arrest.)

TRAMWAY COMPANY AND KHADDAR.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Tramways Company is one of the biggest public utility concerns owned by Indians. This company employs a number of uniformed staff. Being an Indian Company, it is its duty to change its policy in the matter of the clothing supplied to their uniformed staff. There is a big army of conductors, drivers, inspectors, Bill Collectors, Meter Inspectors, etc. who are all now clothed in foreign stuff. Cannot this be stopped at once and Khadi used instead? It is suggested that some shareholders convene an extraordinary general meeting and pass a unanimous resolution in this matter for the guidance of the Board of Directors.—Yours, etc.,

DESH SEVIK.

UNION IS STRENGTH

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the boycott of British cloth and wearing of Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth has been so vigorously started everywhere, one wonders to see the Indian staff of many offices still lagging behind perhaps due to the fear of losing their jobs by taking up the Swadeshi cult. If the bosses compel their staff to wear only foreign cloth there is no bigger insult and if that be the case it is high time that the staff wake up in a body and decide to wear nothing but pure white khaddi.

The following are a few of the big offices in Bombay where many Indians are employed:—

1. The Bombay Telephone Company.
2. The Bombay Tramways.
3. Messrs. McKinnon & Mc'Kenzie Ltd.
4. General Motors Ltd., Sewree.
5. Imperial Banks and other banks.
6. G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices and several others.

The whole Indian staff of each office should on and from a particular date to be decided among themselves, take their bosses by surprise by going to work wearing pure and simple white khaddar and thus prove the worth of the maxim "Union is strength".

Brothers! please do not lag behind, but take up courage. The Britishers' present-day slogan is "Buy everything British." Then why should not your slogan be

"BUY EVERYTHING INDIAN"
AND
"BOYCOTT EVERYTHING BRITISH.55—Yours, etc.,

"DESH SEVIK."

Recipe No. 9

Fried Fish

Fish *Flour*
Salt *Pepper*
Cocogem

"Wash and dry your fish," says Mrs. Elliot, "season, dredge in flour and fry in deep hot Cocogem. Drain on paper. Fish fried in this way will be more wholesome than the usual grease soaked fish served at your table, as Cocogem allows a higher frying temperature."

A better way of frying fish...

"WHITE and flakey, deliciously browned on the outside—that's how fried fish should be," says Mrs. Elliot, well-known authority on cooking in India, and that's how it *must* be if you use Cocogem as your frying medium.

So much better than suet, ghee, butter lard and other animal fats, Cocogem can be used at great heat without the slightest fear of it burning or smoking. It is absolutely pure and devoid of all Free Fatty Acid found in crude vegetable oils and cheap adulterated ghee, and for that reason will never turn rancid.

Not only is Cocogem the ideal cooking medium and absolutely pure *but it actually contains a calorific food value of 550 units above that of cooking butter.*

And Cocogem is tasteless, odourless. No matter how many times it is used, or for what purpose, it will never transfer the slightest flavour from one food to another. Sweetmeats and cakes can be prepared with Cocogem that has already been used for frying onions or fish, without fear of taint being imparted.

All provision stores stock Cocogem. Get a tin to-day and tell your cook to use it in place of the adulterated bazaar ghee he is probably buying. You will be surprised how fresh and tempting your dishes will become!

One hundred recipes

A useful little book containing one hundred appetising recipes compiled by Mrs. Elliot, graduate of the Chicago School of Domestic Economy and well-known authority on cooking in India, will be sent you free of charge ..... just fill in the coupon below and post it to H. J. Foster & Co., P. O. Box No. 202, Bombay.

Messrs. H. J. FOSTER & Co.,
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Please send me free of charge your recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite."

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B.C. 3

Cocogem

In the recipe last week for Doughnuts the amount of salt to be used was given as 1|2 tablespoonful. This should be 1|2 teaspoonful.

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37 lbs.	tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9½	,, ,,	5	2	0	,, ,,
4½	,, ,,	2	12	0	,, ,,
2	,, ,,	1	5	0	,, ,,
1	,, ,,	0	12	0	,, ,,

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Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
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MARVELLOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL READINGS.

Arise / exchange darkness for light ; sorrow for joy. I will positively aid you in the solution of your problems. If worried or in suspense send one to five questions with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I Will send simple, direct and unambiguous replies by V.P. for a nominal fee of Re. 1/4/- only. Complete satisfaction assured, else your fee cheerfully refunded.
Consult me at once : PROF. SEKHAR, THE GREAT MESMERIST :—
ELLORE. (W. Godavary Dt. Madras Presidency.)

MISS DICKINSON'S EXAMPLE.

Will Indian M. L. A.'s & M. L. C.'s Lag Behind?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days back Mr. Tairsee asked Mr. Haji the reason why, in spite of happenings at Sholapur, he the representative of that city was sta... seat in the Assembly. I am glad to note that the Maharashtra Chamber of which Mr. Walchand is the Chairman has passed the similar resolution, calling upon Mr. Haji to resign. If Maharashtra Chamber's request is not of sufficient importance in the eyes of Mr. Haji, may I draw his attention to the resignation of Miss Dickinson who though a nominated member has been impelled by Government policy to resign as a protest? When we remember that Miss Dickinson is a foreigner in the sense that she is not an Indian, is not her resignation a query to the Indian members of both the legislatures who are still sticking to their seats?

What is the answer which Messrs. Jinnah, Jayaker, Hoosenbhoy, Sir Cawasji, Sir Sethna and the president of the Mill Owner's Association have to give to the eloquent appeal which the resignation of Miss Dickinson makes to them? It is an appeal more eloquent than words as it comes from a quarter least expected and, therefore, all the more creditable. I an Indian take off my hat to her. Will the members of the legislatures do the same? Yours, etc.

VASANJI MULJI.
Saurashtra Stores,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, June 9.

A BOON TO POOR MUSLIM YOUTHS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, Would you please publish the following lines for general information to the Muslim public in your esteemed paper at your earliest convenience? Thanks in anticipation.

The Cummoo Yacoob School equipped with newly appointed graduate and qualified efficient teachers, reopens on Wednesday, the 11th June. As regards efficiency in teaching, this school is in no way below the University standard. Indians particusarly the Mussalmans in are poor, and are pressing need of free education. This school has been running according to the very needs of the community, hence an up-to-date benevolent institution of which every deserving student ought to have full advantage. It imparts free education and also supplies books to poor and deserving students.

Those wishing to be admitted in the abovenamed school, may apply to or see the undersigned between 8 and 10 a. m. or 5 and 7 p. m. Yours, etc.,

MOHAMMAD HANIF,
B.A. (Alig.),
Headmaster,
Cummoo Yacoob School.
Kalyan Mansion,
5th Floor, Room No. 3.
Dongri, Bombay 9, June 7.

A QUESTION FOR MR. MODY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association is very fond of giving interviews. May I ask, Sir, what the Mill-owners' Association has done to support the present national or Swadeshi movement? They have passed a resolution asking the members to use Swadeshi cloth, but it is sad to find that the said resolution is observed more in breach than in observance.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. CHOKSEY.
Bombay, June 7.

BOYCOTT THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The British die-hards knew perfectly well what a magnificent (!) reception and response the Simon Commission received and how it unified the various communities and schools of thought. To scatter the forces that led to unity a very vague declaration—unique in its vagueness—of a Conference where the representatives of various communities and Schools may meet and discuss was made—very gracefully of course. As was expected, the Moderate and 'Liberal' element hailed the proposed Conference as the only means of poitical salvation of India. The Extremist Section looked at the declaration with a suspicious eye and in a critical spirit.

What little was done to soothe the ruffled feelings of the Indian people by the Viceregal pronouncement in last November after much ado and fuss was undone by subsequent events—speeches of a number of British die-hards in both the Houses, promulgation of one Ordinance after another and a policy of repression and reaction including the clapping of the esteemed leaders of the masses, and lathi-Raj.

The sanet sections have refused to participate in the much boasted Conference unless and until some definite and unmistakable proof of a change of heart is forthcoming from the self-appointed trustees. To the Extremist Section, the R. T. Conference—is a big show and humbug. The vagueness of the declaration, the immense delay in announcing the date, personnel and terms of reference of the proposed Conference lend support to the attitude of the Extremists Section and specially the Congress. Under the present conditions it is the duty of every right hinking man to boycott the Conference.

The so-called Moderate and Liberal element is better disposed to the Conference. The Liberals assert that without Gandhiji and Congress, the Conference will be a

LATHI CHARGE ILLEGAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the 6th of April, 1930, the police authorities have been making lathi charge upon the public, making a ground of unlawful assembly. Not only the Satyagrahis but even by standers and spectators and passers-by are severely beaten by the police. The Police Commissioner has gone to such a length that he ordered lathi charge even in the prison. The Police Commissioner has no jurisdiction over the Prisons which are within the jurisdiction of the Jail-Superintendents.

The lathi charge is not authorised by any law and the charge is illegal.

There are several competent lawyers in Bombay such as Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Kanuga and others and it is desirable that these lawyers should find out Laws whereunder the persons ordering and making lathi charge can be dragged before Court.

Will it not be legal for any resident of Bombay to file a suit on behalf of himself and all other residents of Bombay against the Secretary of State and Police Commissioner to restrain the police authorities from making a lathi charge? Yours etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.
Bombay, June 5.

THE WORLI TROUBLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, May I appeal to your sense of justice and claim a place in your widely read paper for this article of mine which I have been forced by the reasoning of proofs to write on the attack an attack which is not only insane but insulting made by "The Times of India" on the 4th and 5th inst. in connection with the recent Worli troubles?

The very heading is a hideous lie. It runs: "Violent Satyagrahi prisoners stone military at Worli." May I request the editor of that paper to go in person and have a glance at Worli chawls and to see with his own eyes wide-open that there are no stone there. How can then the Satyagrahis throw stones when there are no stones? Will the editor of the said paper—if he has no time from harbouring such misrepresentation—read even the version of the Free Press which explicitely states—"Some stones came from outside the enclosure"?

Not satisfied with this much showering of insults in one of the article of the editorial columns of the 5th inst. the editor goes on saying: "Its main feature was that all pretence of non-violence was abandoned by the prisoners in the chawls who stoned both the troops and the police.55 The invalidity of this stupid and such other arguments can well be understood by the reading public endowed with common sense. They are misrepresentations of facts to excite people and mar the high reputation of non-violent Satyagrahis.—Yours, etc.,

JAYANT P. SHAH.

STRIKERS AND SPINNING WHEEL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There appeared in a recent issue of your journal another appeal from Mr. Ginwala requesting the public to contribute in cash or kind to relief fund for G. I. P. Railway strikers and their families who are in acute distress owing to unemployment.

It should be suggested here that when Mill, Railways and such other strikes are effected, for the period that the strike continues, the labourers are allowed to depend simply on doles and relief funds. Relief funds are necessary, but at the same time if some work is placed in the hands of these strikers, they will also earn something and at the same time the employers and the public will also be impressed.

The country wants to boycott foreign cloth and success of that movement depends on production of Khaddar. Well, if these strikers and their families who are finding no work to earn and have to idle away their time, were to turn the spinning wheel, the public will assuredly provide them with the spinning wheels—which will be a contribution in kind. The strikers and their families will earn something if that is not sufficient for their maintenance, help may be given to them from relief funds. But they must be made to work. The country will get Khaddar, and both will be benefitted.

But if the labourers were not to do that then it is to be concluded that they simply want to live on public funds.

If such scheme of employing the unemployed in hand-spinning work is tried, I hope it will meet with success.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

The Ardent Lovers of SWADESHI!
May please read the following :—
WE take great pleasure to announce that the Khatau Makanji Mills can provide you pure Swadeshi and durable cloths, prepared from purely Indian yarns, such as Dhotars, Mulmuls, Sarees, Longcloths, Tricolines, Twills, Shirtings, Drills, Towells, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Bedsheets, Charsa, Table Cloth etc., which can be had whole-sale and retail at the following places.
1. The Khatau Makanji Mills' Cloth Shop, Goraj Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.
2. The Khatau Makanji Mills' Retail Cloth Shop, Haines Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.
AND
3. ALL THE WELL-KNOWN PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS of Girgaon, Kalbadevi, Masjid Bunder, Lalbag & other places.
THE Khatau Makanji S. & W. Co., Ld.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

The Surest And Safest Remedy for PILES

HADENSA
No NECESSITY OF OPERATION when HADENSA used.
Recommended by All Well-known Physicians.
SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS & STORES

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HAND MADE INDIAN SILKS
for
SUITS & SHIRTS
always used by
RAJAS MAHARAJAS, CIVIL & MILITARY OFFICERS
WASH WELL - - - WEAR WELL
Patterns on request from
J. P. DESAI & CO.,
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PRINCIPAL STOCKISTS IN BOMBAY :
Messrs. Gerard Majella & Co., Corner of Garnae and Kalbadevi Roads.
Messrs. Ladha Kaiyanji, Jhaveri Bazar.
Messrs. Chandula Dahyabhai, Chhip Chawl, opp. Mulji Jetha Market.
Messrs. M. N. Tyabally, opp. Mulji Jetha Market.

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WITH THE
Progressive Indian Life Office
AND
Help the Nation's Cause.
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100 per cent. Talking Picture packed with thrills and laughs.

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Reduced prices for all performances.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.

SEE AND HEAR
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
The Great Lover of "SHOW BOAT" In the Theatrical Event of the Year:—
THE MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER
UNIVERSAL'S
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C. PICTURE
With
JOAN BENNETT
OTIS HARLAN
He was a Handsome Gambler, living by his wits; yet when he played for the biggest stake of his life he threw away the winning hand.
COLOURFUL ROMANCE OF RIVER DAYS FRAUGHT WITH ADVENTURE!

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"CARRY ON"
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Crashing Action Stunting Thrills
Breezy Comedy.

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6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Magic Mystery staged behind the Footlights
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
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CONARD VEIDT
The cunning art of sleight of hand in the weapon of jealous passion in this startling drama of love and life in the world of Magic.

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A DOUBLE TREAT!
TUAVIVI
(of Kaai's Hawaiians fame)
IN
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Also
WOMAN REDEEMED.
9 PARTS
A thrilling love story.
Free List Suspended.

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DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
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Strange, Mysterious, Fascinating!

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IN
"QUESTIONABLE GENTLEMAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

SHREE ANAND VILAS SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
will stage
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On WEDNESDAY, 11-6-30 at 9 p.m.
THE POPULAR PLAY
"ANAND"
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"PANDAVA NIRVANA"
WHAT IS IT??
It clearly shows that whenever there is extreme calamity and disaster on the surface of this world, there is Awatar of the Almighty to redeem the distress.
SEE:—The scene of Vaikunth with its gorgeous settings also Indra Darbar and the pleasing dances.
Daily (4) shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SURESH FILM LTD.'S MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION
ROSE OF KOMALNER
Featuring Miss LOBO, Mr. JANI-BABU Mr. PRABHASHANKER.
Photo by: Mr. G. K. MEHTA.
Directed by Mr. DHIRUBHAI DESAI
Story full of stunts and fighting with some patriotic deeds, etc.
TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

RIALTO CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY.
A Drama of Singular Strength and Beauty!
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS)
Featuring the Famous Indian Film Star
ZUBEIDA
Produced by the Oriental Pictures Corporation Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 55 To 14 Points Down.

CORRECTING OVERBOUGHT OLD CROP SITUATION.

Bombay, June 10.

It is not even three days that the Federal Farm Board has devised a new plan of forming a Stabilization Board and that U. S. Government has promised a loan of 75 to 85 per cent. on new crop, there was heavy liquidation of speculative purchases in old crop. It is said that some Japanese interests were heavily long under the hope that there will be a squeeze in July. But all surplus cotton of the 1929 crop is to be taken over by the New Board. So they find no chance of any undue profit without running the risk of receiving notices of tenders. Thus there was no go but to liquidate holdings. This drastic liquidation has improved the technical situation and the market is heavily short. However the market is left to many outside causes and all attempts to stabilise prices have proved useless. The spinners have lost confidence and business has considerably declined. Thus narrow trading markets are subject to violent fluctuations in prices and although at the moment confidence is impaired, we see no reason to follow the decline. The overbought situation in the old crop is being rapidly corrected and the market closed at a decline of 55 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined half a cent per lb. to 15.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 52 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 52 points to 14.33c.

The Liverpool Cotton markets were closed yesterday.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York October highest 14.31 (opening) lowest 14.13 (11-56 a.m.)

Hemelryk:—"New York cables: Cotton: Perfect June weather Japanese selling July."

Norden:—"Market reflects good weather South, weakness in securities and liquidation outside interests July."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on Japanese selling and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, June 9.

July	15.06—.55
October	14.16—.18
December	14.24—.18
January	14.28—.14
Middling Spot	15.20—.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, June 9.

July	14.73—.52
October	13.29—.14
Middling Spot	14.33—.52

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, June 9.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	15.46
October	14.17
October (New Contract)	mutilated

New York 11-45 a.m.:

July	15.23
October	14.16
October (New Contract)	13.85

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, June 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills 485.68

NEW YORK COFFEE.

—:o:—

New York, June 9.

Coffee Fair Rio, No. 7 quality, Spot: 9-1|16.

WHEAT MARKETS STEADY

—:o:—

Substantial Decrease In U. S. Crop.

Bombay, June 10.

"American and Canadian July-end stock expected comparatively smaller. Steady demand continues from Continent. Private reports suggest American Winter Wheat estimate 400 against 573 million bushels last year. Extreme cheapness Indian Wheat retarding strong advance."

Liverpool Wheat Market remained closed yesterday.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

July per bushel Dol. 1.07-1/4 up 1-1|8.

Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.19-3/8 up 1-1/4.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.15 up 1-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

July	19.45	—3.
Aug.	19.61	—2.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
An Insurance Policy Secures INDEPENDENCE for you and your Dependents.
Enquiries Invited.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 10.

Business in forward contracts re-opened to-day with Broach J-A. at Rs. 240-4. American markets being easy shorts were not inclined to cover and prices declined to the minimum level fixed by the Board. Liverpool opening cables were steady and rates in the local market were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 240.
Oomra July 197.
Bengal July 175.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Minimum Rates Fixed.

Bombay, June 10.

As expected by our special commercial correspondent, the minimum rates for forward contracts are fixed as under by the Board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.:—

Broach J.-A.	240
Oomra July	197
Bengal July	175

It may be mentioned that owing to the repressive policy adopted by the Government to suppress the political movement, a large majority of brokers are against doing any business in the New Crop months, and a resolution to this effect is passed by the Brokers' Association Ltd. The meeting held yesterday of the representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association put forward various schemes to meet the disastrous situation that has faced the Indian Cotton trade. After knowing the sense of this meeting the Board also fixed minimum rates for the new crop months which are Rs. 10/- per candy over the present quotations of the old crop. The Board is very anxious to see that the business in crop begins as early as possible.

It may be noted that several causes, particularly artificial Exchange ratio, monetary manipulations by Government, contraction of currency and defective trading rules have led to the present crisis and at last the Board of the E. I. C. A. had to fix the minimum rates. This step will be welcomed by the cotton trade but there is no permanent solution in fixing minimum rates. Even these rates, compared with the American, show considerable disparity. In the United States, as well as at Liverpool, the prices of old crop are above those of the new crop months; while in Bombay the rates are "vice-versa." It is no use to check the natural tendency of prices; but what is most essential that steps must be taken to remove the disparity. Unless drastic changes in trading methods are adopted there will not be any stoppage of the economic and financil ruin of cotton-growers and eventually of those who are engaged in the cotton trade.

READY COTTON BALES

Bombay, June 10.

200	Volkart Bros	Bir	200
100	Volkart Bros	Abhor	258
100	Volkart Bros	Shegaon	200
200	Volkart Bros	Lyalpur	172
100	Volkart Bros	Purna	200
100	Japan T and Co	Bolda	196
100	Japan T and Co	Hinganghat	196
200	K Devchand and Co	Jaora	187
100	G G Kesha and Co	Burwaha	197
100	Bombay Cotton	Chopda	187

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, June 10.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 73; China Clay market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farine Supra (Dutch) Rs. 3-4-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-10-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 8-7-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 8-3-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13-10-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder United Alkali small packing Rs. 3-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German small packing Rs. 3-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 6-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 30-3-0; Brown Sugar of lead small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-6-0; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-7-0; Antime Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-6-0.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 10.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 July/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks buying 3 Months 1-5 15/16 July-August.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Bank's Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Bank's Selling D D 916
Bank's Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Bank's Selling D D 88 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 107 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 7/8 9th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/8 10th instant
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 9th instant
London/Paris closed 9th instant
London/Belgium closed 9th instant
London/Switzerland closed 9th instant
London/Italy closed 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th instant £4-4-11 1/4 9th instant
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 7th instant 16 13/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 16 5/8 7th instant 16 5/8 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 7th instant 36 11/16 9th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 2 3/16 per cent 7th instant 2 3/16 per cent 9th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 2 19/32 per cent 7th instant 2 19/32 per cent 9th instant
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England rate 3 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent
3 mos 4 1-2 per cent
6 mos 4 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Tighter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 10.

3 months 2 3/16 p.c.
6 months 2 19/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money Call 5 p.c.
One month 4-1/2 p.c.
3 months 3-1/2 p.c.
6 months 3-1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 p.c

American Cross Rate Dol. 4.85 7/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 123.89

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 10.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-2
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-8.
4 p.c. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-8
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-3
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-3
4 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86-14
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-11
5 p.c. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 98-7
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-2
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-3
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-4
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-6
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-7
6 1/2 p.c. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-14
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-12.
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73-12
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90-14
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-12.

FORWARD RATES.

17th June settlement 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-1-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
Tone of market:—Fairly steady.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 6.

The weakness reported in our last has continued further during the week owing to a further serious decline in prices of raw material and also due to the present political disturbances. Besides, there are yet no signs of early settlement of political troubles between the Government and the public and it is feared that the things might grow still worse. The general business conditions are therefore considerably disorganized and the outlook is consequently unsatisfactory. The important event during the week has been the passing of the resolution by the Yarn Merchants' Association to the effect that all the members should not buy any foreign yarns either ready or for forward deliveries till the political situation has improved and any satisfactory settlement of the same has been brought about or untill the association decides otherwise. It is needless to say that the resolution will have a very far reaching effect on the foreign yarn trade and the prices in foreign yarns will be declining much further. The Swadeshi movement is growing with redoubled vigour and is quite possible that other parts of India will gradually and gradually cease taking any further interest in foreign yarns. In the circumstances the future tendency particularly in foreign yarns is very uncertain and has been causing a great deal of anxiety to dealers who have been holding stocks of foreign yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS:—

Sales are very limited at present in view of the uncertainly of the political situation and prices in spot have been declining. Forward business is almost nil.

JAPANESE YARNS:—

Prices have considerably declined during the week on account of the serious fall in Shanghai exchange as a result of heavy decline in silver. Fortunately there has been no forward business of importance done by the dealers and it is very likely that none of them will do so in future according to the resolution.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—

There is no demand for this class of yarn and although prices have been normally unchanged dealers shown more anxiety to celar off their holdings at best market rates. Reports from consuming districts are not encouraging and are very uncertain and irregular.

INDIAN YARNS:—

In spite of the growing Swadeshi movement the demand for Indian yarns is also limited owing to the unsettled conditions of the trade in almost all consuming districts. Prices have been declining in the absence of satisfactory demand and also due to continued weakness of cotton. Dealers have been getting more and more nervous and have been showing anxiety to clear off their holdings. Our mills have been quoting somewhat higher rates but so far they have not been able to make any sales of importance. Deliveries are also limited and considerably effected on account of the Hartals and stocks have gradually been accummulating. The future tendency is rather weak and uncertain.

GONDAL STATE SUBJECTS MEET.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Gondal State subjects was announced to be held on Thursday last, but subsequently the meeting was postponed on account of the procession. Gondal State subjects met at Mansur Building, Princess Street, on Sunday, and adopted a constitution of the "Gondal State Prajakiya Mandal". (Gondal State Subjects' Association). Mr. Vrajlal Waghji Parekh of Gondal was in chair.

The objects of the Associations are:—To make efforts for the betterment of economic conditions of State subjects, and to strive constitutionally for political and administrative reforms. The officiating President and Secretary are Mr. Chhotalal Morarji Kothari and Mr. Harkishendas Kesavji Doshi respectively.

Very soon a public meeting will be held to appoint the members of the Executive Committee.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1930.

"BRITAIN STANDS FOR FULL MANDATE FOR PALESTINE"

Solicitous Of Welfare Of All Communities!

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS BEATS BIG DRUM BEFORE COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 9.

Geneva.—Before the Mandates Commission Dr. Drummond Shiels making a statement said the British Government stood for a full Mandate over Palestine. Measures were being taken to make the application of that policy more effective. Defence and police forces now gave a greater margin of safety. Press excesses and seditious propaganda would now be under the greater control.

The Mandatory were equally solicitious of the welfare of non-Jewish as of the Jewish part of the population. Success ultimately depended on Arab-Jewish co-operation. Arab leaders must see that the scenes of last August were not repeated, and Jewish leaders must see that more trust was shown in those who had undertaken solemn obligations.

Persistent criticism of Government officials was unwise and often unfair. Efforts must also be made to see that Jews all the world over knew that it was a Jewish home in Palestine not a Jewish State, that the mandatory had undertaken to advance. He concluded that there was reason for a great hope in future.—Reuter.

"AGRICULTURAL INDIA NEEDS EXPERTS"

—:o:—

"Make Every Inch Of Soil Yield".

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN'S SUGGESTIONS.

SIMLA, June 9.

"You constitute the visible, corporeal and substantial embodiment of the labours of the agricultural Commission," said Sir Fazli Hussain in welcoming representatives from the provinces to the second meeting of the Advisory Board of The Imperial Agricultural Research Council, which commenced to-day. "The needs of agricultural India which this organisation is intended to meet are such that their satisfaction requires the existence of a body of experts like you, and this irrespective of whether India is enjoying the present constitution, or Dominion Status or even independence. India's future development is very largely dependent upon the success of your efforts in making every acre of soil yield larger quantities of grain. The large funds required for this purpose cannot be met in an atmosphere of civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes.—A. P.

SINDH SATYAGRAHIS

Return To Bombay From Dharasana.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC RECEPTION.

—:o:—

The news of the arrival in Bombay on Monday of Sind Satyagrahis spread like wild fire in Sindhi quarters of Bombay. Inspite of heavy rains, large numbers of Sindhis came to the station to give a hearty welcome to their Captain Mariwalla and his comrades.

They were profusely garlanded at the station by Sindhi ladies and gentlemen. The procession came to Barbhai Moholla via Congress House, where they have been lodged at Sindhi Dharamsala.

The Satyagrahis narrated their experiences at Dharasana. Then they were introduced to Sindhi residents of Bombay.

A public reception in their honour is arranged to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. in the Sindhi Dharamsala, Malharbai Hall.

PILLAGE AND MURDER AT DACCA

"Most Tragic Event Of British Rule."

A PLEA FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Secretary of the Dacca Relief Fund started by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, writes:—

"An appalling disaster has befallen the Hindus of Dacca. Looting, burning and stabbing went on unchecked for five days in the very presence of the police. The total loss of Hindu property is estimated at about sixty lakhs of rupees, and the number of Hindus murdered is believed to be about thirty. Hundreds of families have lost their all. About half the Hindu population has left the city in a most pitiable condition and have taken refuge in other neighbouring towns."

"The true story of the Dacca riot will be reckoned as the most tragic event in the British history of India, and will, in fullness of time, be available to the public. In the meantime it is the duty of all to help the victims of the riot and try to relieve their suffering by contributing their mite."—Free Press.

DOMINION STATUS "HAS BEEN SETTLED ALREADY."

"Surrender To Fainthearts And Mailed Fist Is Perfidy And Cowardice

BRITISH PRESS ON SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, June 10.

The British public to-day probably realise as they never did before the formidable difficulties wrapped up in the Indian problem, thanks to very extensive quotations in all newspapers from part one of Simon Report. Unanimity of editorials, however, does not extend beyond commendation of the decision to issue part one in advance of the recommendations and the realisation that the present system is a failure.

WANTS CO-OPERATION.

The "Daily Herald" declines to discuss the possibility of Dominion Status because "that has been settled already", but Britain is entitled to ask for the co-operation of Indian leaders in overcoming difficulties. It foresees protests that the difficulties are so great that Britain's promises are impossible of fulfilment, but "to give way to faint-hearts or advocates of mailed fist will be perfidy and cowardice."

FUTILITIES.

The "Morning Post" finds survey so carefully balanced and so judiciously vague that efforts to draw conclusions are futile. But if the pledge "to help India along her way" injures, even destroys, both India and England so much the worse.

The "Daily News and Chronicle" advises Indians to work at hard and practical details and let theory wait. It says if the constitutions established in 1919 had not worked perfectly they have worked and that answers the pretence that Indians are incapable of self-government.

INDIAN SELF-RESPECT.

The "Daily Telegraph" while holding that the report amply demonstrates the impracticability of solving the problem on lines of complete self-government at short notice, hopes leading Indians will be moved to more responsive temper by genuine consideration for Indian feeling, and strong sympathy for Indian self-respect that colours the whole report.

The "Daily Mail" recommends to schoolmasters to use the summary after Whitsun holidays as basis for special instruction on the most vital problem of the Empire.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS AND B.C.D. COUNCIL OFFICES RAIDED.

Office-Bearers And Volunteers Arrested.

BOOKS AND PAPERS SEIZED.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Early this morning the Police simultaneously raided the Congress Office, Congress Civil Disobedience Volunteers' mass in Harrison Road as also the office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council in College Square, and rounded up all people present at the time, including office-bearers and volunteers at the B.P.C.C. Office. They arrested Messrs. Satish Chakravorty, a prominent worker, Sisir Mitter, Superintendent, Barada Bhowmick, clerk, Sailoja Mitter, Sub-editor of the "Bangabani", as also Major Ghose of the Bengal Volunteers' Corps and about a dozen volunteers.

From the Office of the Civil Disobedience Council the Police arrested 21 persons, including Messrs Suresh Deb, Niren Dutt and Akshoy Banerjee of Santiniketan and 18 volunteers.

The Police took all the papers, books and articles they found in the premises.

It is understood that the search was in connection with arms, ammunitions and incriminating documents.—Free Press.

BOY OF 10 ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Inspector Sorashi Bramachari, Muchipara Thana, with about half a dozen constables, after 2 hours' search at the B.P.C.C. Office took a cart-load of books and papers belonging to the Congress not leaving anything behind.

Of the arrested persons one is a boy of ten years old, and another is the driver of the Congress motor-car.

About twenty arrests were made at the Congress Civil Disobedience Volunteers' Mess in Harrison Road.

The police raided the Burra Bazar Civil Disobedience Council Office and made four arrests.—Free Press.

PEACEFUL MOHARRUM AT DACCA.

Hindu Lawyer Arrested.

—:o:—

DACCA, June 9.

The concluding stages of Moharrum festival passed off peacefully last evening. The District Magistrate and the Nawab of Dacca accompanied the procession of Mahomedans through Bengla Bazar and Sankari Bazar which are inhabited by Hindus.

Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. K. C. Neogy arrived here yesterday and held a meeting in the Ba Library. They are visiting the areas affected by the recent riots and collecting information.

A Hindu lawyer named Bipin Behari Sen, aged about 65, and four others were arrested on Saturday in connection with the riots. They were later released on bail.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG ARMOVRY RAID OFFENDER INTERNED

Curfew Orders Continue.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, June 9.

Jogendra Gupta, father of Ananda Gupta, the proclaimed offender in connection with the armoury raid, has been interned in his village home.

The Curfew and prohibitory orders continue.—A.P.

Baldwin On Conservative Agricultural Policy.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Baldwin in a speech before an audience of 10,000 at an open air meeting near Wickham Market in Suffolk, outlined the Conservative agricultural policy, namely, to fix a guaranteed price for wheat for a period of years after consulting the agriculturists, to prevent importation of bounty-fed and dumped oats by prohibition or a countervailing duty, and to impose a duty on imported barley denouncing any treaty standing in its way.—Reuter.

SURAT COLLECTOR'S ADVICE.

To Prosecute Liquor Pickets.

SURAT, June 7.

It is understood that the Collector has issued a circular to the owners of liquor shops that they should file complaints against pickets and that they should induce their customers also to do so.—Free Press.

WHEN WILL GANDHIJI BE RELEASED?

—:o:—

An Astrological Forecast.

Mr. D. G. Kothare, writes:—

As many friends of mine have prevailed upon me to give the prediction of Mahatmaji to please one and all I give the same as follows:—

He will be invited to join the Round Table Conference as Sea travel is indicated this year. It is possible that he may be released in September failing that he will be finally released in the first week of December 1930, as I had predicted that he would be arrested in the 1st week of May 1930 and to his great satisfaction he will realise the fruits of his labour in March 1931. This year his eye-sight may suffer as he will be reading some extra religious books and will taf his sight. A year hence Mahatmaji's wife will not keep well and his own health will also suffer. But he will be spared by Providence for us and see Dominion Status established in India and get the blessings of thirty-three million souls of India for whose relief he is sacrificing his life. 20th and 30th June prove to be the days of great conflict between the masses and Government.

"SIMON RECOMMENDATIONS WILL WORSEN THE SITUATION"

Sir Chimanlal's Disillusionment.

They Will Never Satisfy Indian Aspirations He Says.

BOMBAY, June 10.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following statement to the Press on the first volume of the Simon Report:—

I have seen only the published summary of the first part of the Simon Commission Report. I have not yet got a copy of the full text. The summary, as published, affords sufficient material for expressing an opinion. The Commission say that in this part they have scrupulously avoided an expression of constructive opinion or a hint of the coming recommendations. But the covering is so thin that there is no difficulty about arriving at an intelligent anticipation of the recommendations.

WON'T SATISFY INDIANS.

To me it is pretty clear that the recommendations are sure to be of a character which would never satisfy Indian national aspirations. The summary of the present situation, as given in this part, states the too familiar arguments and points of view of the bureaucracy and the reactionary elements. The usual slogans are trotted out in a new garb. "India is not a nation; Indian politicians do not represent the masses, who have no political sense; the Hindu-Moslem differences constitute a grave and difficult problem, and the Indianisation of the army can only be a slow process."

A MENACE.

The difficulties surrounding the defence of India both externally and internally, appear to the Commission to distinguish very largely the case of India from any of the self-governing Dominions. Only the presence of British troops and the leadership of British officers secure that the fighting requirements of India shall not be a menace to the teeming millions of the country.

MORE DEPRECATION.

If the Indian army consisted of nothing but the representatives of Indian fighting races, India would be exposed to great risks. It is only at some distant date and when many conditions are fulfilled, that ministers responsible to the Indian Legislature can undertake the direction of the army forces in India. The Commission further deprecates that the Indian political thought wants to foreshorten history and is unwilling to wait for the final stage of a long evolution and is impatient of the doctrine of gradualness.

WORSEN THE SITUATIONS.

The above indications of the Commission's views on certain fundamental aspects of the Indian problem, make it almost certain that the recommendations will be extremely halting and cautious and will not approximate to the Indian demands. I am not surprised at this, when it is borne in mind that the Commission had the heavy handicap of not having before it representatives of real leading organisations and parties in the country, and were, therefore, driven to rely on what was prepared for their consumption by the official witnesses and some of the communalistic and reactionary witnesses who appeared before them.

I am afraid that the recommendations of the Commission, if they turn out to be as anticipated, will add fuel to the fire and worsen the situation. It is a tragedy that the sincere desire and efforts of Lord Irwin and the Labour Government to satisfy Indian opinion should have to encounter the very great obstacle of the recommendations of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

VIOLATION OF FOREST LAW.

—:o:—

Gururao Jorapur Arrested.

BAGALKOT, June 9.

Dr. Hardikar arrived here yesterday, when a huge meeting was held to condemn the sentences passed on Mr. Mallappa Dhanashetti and others of Sholapur. Deshbhakta Gururao Jorapur exhorted the audience, especially the youth, to enlist as Satyagrahis and sacrifice their all in the cause of the country.

This morning Deshbhakta Gururao Jorapur was arrested on a warrant under Sections 47 C of Salt Act, 117 I. P. C. and 26 of Forest Act and was taken to Badami. He was profusely garlanded and taken to the station in a huge procession.

Mrs. Umabai Kundapur of Hubli is here to organise women's activities.—Free Press.

Captain Of Volunteers Arrested

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 9.

Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan, the Captain of the Hindusthani Seva Dal volunteers, was arrested and taken last night to Sivakasi on a charge of incitement of disaffection among the police. A large number of Udayavanam volunteers and others gave him a hearty send-off at Egmore Station.—Free Press.

Amraoti War Council's Tour.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, June 9.

Dr. Bhojraj, President, Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary, and Drs. Patwardhan and Ptaurkar, members of the Amraoti District "War Council", toured Chandur, Warud, Paratwada, Ellichpur, Thugaon and Daryapur all Taluk centres. At every place workers from all parts of the Taluk gathered for discussion and meetings were addressed.—Free Press.

FOR GIVING LUNCH TO VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Ex-M. L. C. Gets 6 Months R. I. And Rs. 1000 Fine.

HAMACHANDRAPURAM, June 7.

Mr. Bikkani Vankataratnam ex-M. L. C. and Mr. Malladi Satyanarayana Reddy were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, or in default, to undergo imprisonment for a further period of six weeks.

Mr. Venkataratnam was charged with the offence of having given lunch to the Satyagraha volunteers during their march to Chodarrain and Mr. Satyanarayana Reddy for giving the Local Fund Choultry for the residence of the volunteers. The watchman of the Choultry was arrested and acquitted.

The Magistrate Mr. Venkataramaniah Naidu has recommended Mr. Venkataratnam to be placed in B Class.

The prisoners were taken to Rajahmundry.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Two volunteers, Potham Setti and Basavi Reddy, were arrested at the Court under Section 117, 143 and 147, I. P. C., where they had gone to attend the trial of Messrs. Venkataratnam and Satyanarayana Reddy.

Mr. Halladi Rama Sastry, who was arrested at Razole, was sentenced at Cocanada to two years' rigorious imprisonment under Section 117 I. P. C. read with Section 74 of Salt Act.—Free Press.

"WITHDRAW MARTIAL LAW REGIME AT SHOLAPUR"

"Non-Official Enquiry Needed."

"INCLUDE MAHATMAJI IN R. T. C."

Karnatak Chamber's Request To Govt.

BAGALKOT, June 9.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce held here on the 8th instant strongly urges the Government to withdraw the martial law regime at Sholapur immediately, as fearful tales about it have begun to scare away people from Sholapur which has ultimately resulted in bringing trade and commerce there to a standstill. It further requests the Government to appoint an independent non-Official committee to inquire into the cause of the disturbances in Sholapur, authorizing it to call on anyone as witness. The Chamber also requests the Government to adopt a conciliation policy towards national demands, as the policy of repression deepens discontent all over the country, and leads to the ruin of the commercial classes in particular. Finally it suggests the grant of amnesty to all political prisoners and inclusion of Gandhiji in the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

Arrests At Virudhunagar.

—:o:—

VIRUDHUNAGAR, June 9.

A posse of police constables, a dozen strong, haaded by the Circle Inspector, surrounded the house early this morning of a Congress worker named Muthuswamy and placed him under arrest under Section 151 I. P. C. Dr. Kamaraj was similarly arrested. Both were taken in a car to Sivakasi for trial. A huge procession and a meeting are arranged for this evening.—Free Press.

Bengal Muslim Representative To R. T. Conference.

FARIDPUR, June 9.

After several delegates, including Mr. Samsuddin, had walked out, the Bengal Provincial Muslim Conference passed resolutions disapproving the Civil Disobedience movement, and nominating Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Fazal Haq to represent Bengal Muslims in the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT THE QUADRANGULAR AND M. C. C. TOURNAMENTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It would not only be strange and amazing, but it would be a calamity for the cause of India and a direct insult to Mahatma Gandhi,—the soul of India,—if until the present struggles for India's Freedom was over successfully, Indians were to engage themselves in sporting contests with the British. There are two such events fixed for the near future,—the annual Quadrangular Cricket contest and the matches with a team of the M. C. C., in various centres of India. I believe I am voicing the feelings and sentiments of all true Indians when I suggest that *both these engagements should be forthwith cancelled*,—not on any false excuses but for the plain and straightforward reason that Indians cannot with any selfrespect engage in sport with the British at a time when at the instance of these very same British India's Soul of Honour was being imprisoned and hundreds of the noblest sons and daughters of India were subjected to similar cruel imprisonment and ill treatment.

No criketer who is a true Indian could for a moment be expected to play with the English and no true Indian could be expected to go and watch such play, at a time like the present.

We have to boycott everything British, if we are to succeed in our noble struggle and one of the most important ways of doing so, is to decline to play with the British at a time when they all, both officials and businessmen have formed themselves into a sort of armed camp against the Indians.

Our self-respect, the truth and honestly of our struggle and our duty and respect towards our brothers and sisters, from Mahatmaji and Sarojini Naidu down to the humblest volunteer, now all in British jails, demand that we should treat the very notion of mixing socially with the British in sport and play as an outrage on our self-respect. But there is another and additional reason for our doing so. You have only to look at the English papers arriving every week to see amazing lies and misrepresentation with which the British public is fed by British correspondents from India and the great danger of mixing socially with the British in important sporting engagements at the present juncture is that such conduct on our part is certain to be utilised and placed before the British public to show that all the talk of general Indian dissatisfaction with the British domination was false and that the fact of leading Indian sportsmen playing with the British and thousands of Indians watching such games was a convincing proof of that fact! That is caculated to do India immense harm and it is our duty to see that such harm is not done. On the other hand the manly and self-respecting refusal of Indians to play with the British will open the eyes not only of England, but of the world to the depth of the feelings aroused in India by the conduct of the British.

Therefore, let all gymkhanas decline to play with the British—let the tournament be confined to the Indians themselves, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians but have nothing to do with the British.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI CITIZEN.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes witnessed the Taboot Immersion from the Residence of Mr. N. J. Wadia on Sunday.

Mr. H. R. Gould, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. D. Paige, Mr. C. G. Freke and Captain G. H. R. Abbott dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

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